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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 82--79th Congress

Chapter 184--1st Session

H. J. Res. 208

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 82

FLOOD APPROPRIATIONS. Makes available until June 30, 1946, \$2,000,000 of the balance of the \$15,000,000 appropriation to this Department for loans and grants to farmers whose property has been or may be damaged by floods in 1945 and for servicing loans made under such appropriation in connection with 1943 and 1944 floods, provided that not more than \$300,000 shall be used for grants and that not more than 10% of the aggregate amount loaned or granted shall be for administrative expenses. Appropriates \$12,000,000 to the War Department for the repair, etc., of flood-control works destroyed or which may be destroyed by floods; and provides an additional \$8,055,000 for "Flood control, general" in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. H. RES. 208

May 29, 1945 Hearings: House, H. J. Res. 207.

May 30, 1945 H. J. Res. 207 introduced by Mr. Cannon and referred to the House Committee on Appropriations.

May 31, 1945 H. J. Res. 208 introduced by Rep. Cannon and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

June 1, 1945 H. Res. 279 reported from the Rules Committee for consideration of H. J. Res. 208. House Rept. 655. House Committee on Appropriations reported H. J. Res. 208 without amendment. House Report 652. Print of the measure as reported.

June 4, 1945 Debated and passed House with amendment.

June 6, 1945 Referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of the measure as referred to the Committee.

June 7, 1945 Senate Committee reported without amendment. Senate Report 327. Print of the measure as reported.

June 8, 1945 Passed Senate without amendment.

June 12, 1945 Approved. Public Law 82.

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 207

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON

H. J. Res. 207

A JOINT RESOLUTION MAKING ADDITIONAL
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1945-46

EMERGENCY FLOOD CONTROL WORK

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

JAMES F. SCANLON, *Administrative Assistant, Editor*



UNITED STATES
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WASHINGTON : 1945

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HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 207

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, MESSRS. CLARENCE CANNON (CHAIRMAN), CLIFTON A. WOODRUM, LOUIS LUDLOW, J. BUELL SNYDER, EMMET O'NEAL, LOUIS C. RABAUT, JED JOHNSON, JOHN TABER, RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, D. LANE POWERS, AND EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1945.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. THOMAS M. ROBINS, UNITED STATES CORPS OF ENGINEERS

EMERGENCY FLOOD-CONTROL WORK

Mr. CANNON. General Robins, we have before us Senate bill 938 and a House joint resolution for its implementation. The Senate bill passed the House on May 21 with certain amendments, and the Senate agreed to the amendments on May 28. The bill has been enrolled and has gone to the President, and we take for granted that the President will sign it immediately. For that reason, we are taking it up at this time, as it seems to be a matter of emergency. If we are going to make provision for emergency flood-control work, it should be done at the earliest possible moment, as I understand it. There is necessity for prompt action, if action is to be taken at all.

General ROBINS. There is very great necessity.

Mr. CANNON. I notice that the first section of the bill authorizes an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works. I will say that Judge Whittington explained this matter in detail when the authorization bill was before the House on May 21, and his discussion of it will be found in the record of that date. His committee had held hearings on it previously, and the hearings also are available to members of our committee.

General Robins, the engineers have estimated that the repair cost would be \$9,865,000 and have proposed an added amount for contingencies of \$2,135,000. That is a total of \$12,000,000, the \$2,000,000 additional being for further work that may be necessary, since some of the acreage is still flooded or subject to flood.

We would be glad if you would give us a statement on this proposition.

General ROBINS. The situation this year in connection with this emergency work, Mr. Chairman, is practically the same as it has

been for the last 2 years. This bill is similar in every way to the bills that were passed last year and the year before. The amount of damages and the number of levees to be repaired run about the same.

We have not had all the floods yet this year that we are going to have, and we will not know exactly how much will be required until the June floods are over. That is the reason for the \$2,000,000 over the estimated cost of repairs that we have to date.

Mr. CANNON. The June floods occur regularly and can be expected to bring down this year a volume of water sufficient to inundate the lowlands.

General ROBINS. That is correct.

Mr. CANNON. The June rise is an annual occurrence?

General ROBINS. It is an annual occurrence and comes from the snow melting and the rain at the same time.

The character of the work to be done under this appropriation is exactly the same as in the past—That is, the levees are simply repaired and strengthened—but there is nothing like the construction of a new project, or anything of that kind. It is simply a matter of restoring the levees to an efficient condition.

Mr. CANNON. The purpose of this estimate is to continue work which has been carried on under similar resolutions and similar appropriations for the last 2 or 3 years?

General ROBINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. General Robins, I am in receipt practically every day of urgent appeals from farmers who have lands along the Missouri River, complaining that these annual floods are a comparatively recent occurrence; that formerly they only had a flood which would inundate their lands, say, 2 years out of 5; but now they have them every year and sometimes have two or three a year, and that these recurring floods are directly due to the dikes and pilings which the War Department has installed in the channel of the river.

I was in the town of Mokane in the southern part of Callaway County, Mo., not long ago, and friends took me down to the lower limits of the corporation and told me that up until 5 years ago they had never had floodwater inside the city limits, but that since these pilings were installed in the river they had, every year, an inundation that came up into the town, obstructed traffic on the main streets of the town, and covered the lower floors of their buildings, including the bank building; that unquestionably it was due to the installation in the river of this work by the engineers, as they had never had water in the town until within the last 5 years. Now they had it every year.

What can you say of that situation?

General ROBINS. I think, Mr. Chairman, they are somewhat mistaken in their conclusions. They have had more floods in the last 4 or 5 years than they had had for a number of years.

Our studies and observations and experience show that those dikes, whereas they may cause some slight local additional stages, certainly do not have any such effect as your constituents are claiming. Those dikes are very necessary for the stabilization of the river, and it is always the tendency of the local people to blame any structures that are put in the river. I think their claims are greatly exaggerated as to the effect of the dikes.

Mr. CANNON. If I had received one or two such letters, as indicated from one or two sections of the valley, I might not give the subject

such serious thought. But when I receive these complaints from sections all up and down, both sides of the river, all of them insisting that previous to the installation of these dikes they had this trouble only at intervals but now they have them every year, that presents an entirely different situation.

For example, they say that in the last 5 years there were 2 years when they had floods which would, under conditions prevailing normally before these dikes were installed, have inundated their lands, but that they have lived on the river all their lives—some of them have watched the ebb and flow of the floodwaters of the Missouri for 50 years—and that until these dikes were placed in the river we did not have these yearly inundations. They said—and they were, of course, merely giving their view of it—that apparently these dikes were placed in the river with the view of narrowing the channel—and, of course, that is what they have done—with the expectation that with the more rapid flow of the water the accelerated current would scour out the bottom and would deepen the river and thereby provide sufficient channel for the water to escape. But they say that has not been true. Instead of scouring out the bottom of the river, it had merely thrown up silt back of these pilings, and that there simply is not room in the channel for a normal flood stage under present conditions and never would be as long as the present volume of water comes down the river, with these dikes obstructing the channel.

They say that either the dikes must be removed or some method must be adopted of retarding the water up in the watersheds or in reservoirs in the upper reaches of the stream; that if the present volume of water is allowed to go down every year, in the constricted channel they now have, regular and periodical inundations, sometimes three a year, are inevitable.

These men have lived and worked on the river a long time. They have been watching it for many years. It has become almost second nature with them to judge the rise and fall of the river from day to day, as their livelihood is dependent, in some respects on their being able to foretell its stage. Do you think they could be mistaken in their estimates of the effect of these dikes, General Robins?

General ROBINS. I have great respect for those men along the river, Mr. Chairman. I think they are, to a large extent, mistaken in their conclusions. I do not say that the dikes do not have some effect here and there in raising the flood heights, but I think most of their troubles have been the floods that have occurred in the last 4 or 5 years, much larger than those which have occurred for a good many years before.

Of course, when we can get going again on our flood-control program and get in some of the reservoirs that Congress has authorized, I think conditions will be helped in your section of the river.

Mr. CANNON. General, you know the southern part of Callaway County, Mo., was one of the earliest settled sections in the State of Missouri. The French came down the Mississippi and then up the Missouri and settled along the bluffs in the vicinity of Cote San Dessein and Mokane. This town of Mokane is a very old town and has been there for more than a hundred years.

Does it not strike you as extraordinary that for a hundred years the water has never, in the memory of any man there, come up within the town limits until the dikes were installed in the river?

General ROBINS. Yes, sir; it is quite remarkable. I would hate to give a fixed opinion on that right here. I think we would have to go into the whole situation, and we shall be very glad to do that.

Mr. CANNON. If you find that the conclusion of these people up and down the river is correct—and I am receiving petitions signed by hundreds of them; a petition came in to me this morning, which I am placing in the Congressional Record. These petitions are from different parts of the country, outlining the complaint that I have just described, that the dikes in the river have made it impossible for them to farm their lands, because the inundation is now an annual occurrence. In the event that they are correct in this conclusion, what would be the remedy? Would you take these dikes out, or would you construct other works that would slow down the flow of the river from above, so that the river at this point would carry less water in a like period? What would be your solution of the problem if they are correct in their estimate as to the cause of these annual floods?

General ROBINS. Of course, the construction of reservoirs will reduce the flood heights. Another alternative, assuming the dikes are causing this trouble, if you are going to leave the dikes in, would be to levee off a lot of those places. The third alternative, again assuming that the dikes are causing the trouble, would be to take out the dikes. Of course, that would require a change in the authorized navigation project.

Mr. CANNON. The purpose of installing those dikes, then, was for navigation?

General ROBINS. For navigation primarily. They also stabilize the river and protect valuable farm land from erosion.

Mr. CANNON. That reminds me, General Robins, I had a letter from one of these men—who was born down on the river and who is a large landowner there, has lived there all his life—who told me that he had never seen any boat on the river in 25 years, except Government boats; that there is no commercial traffic on the river and never will be. What do you think of his estimate of the amount of traffic which these dikes were supposed to provide for?

General ROBINS. I think he is mistaken about that. Of course, since the war there has been very little if any commercial traffic on the Missouri, because the equipment has been used at other places. But prior to the war traffic was beginning to pick up again on the Missouri, and I think it will after the war. The Federal Barge Line was operating to Kansas City before the war. We have the commercial statistics on the traffic on the Missouri, and certainly that river is a great potential artery of commerce. It certainly will carry traffic as the country develops out there.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

Mr. CANNON. Suppose you insert in the record at this point the available statistics on the amount of commercial traffic on the river, say, in the last 10 years.

General ROBINS. Yes, sir.

(The information required is as follows:)

Traffic on Missouri River (tons)

Calendar year	Mouth to Kansas City, Mo.	Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa	Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, Mont.	Calendar year	Mouth to Kansas City, Mo.	Kansas City, Mo., to Sioux City, Iowa	Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, Mont.
1935-----	487, 587	1, 080, 278	273, 000	1940-----	753, 845	552, 523	2, 773
1936-----	375, 554	696, 850	274, 000	1941-----	764, 334	601, 098	6, 311
1937-----	416, 474	566, 706	92, 198	1942-----	744, 916	363, 784	44, 609
1938-----	497, 901	608, 329	349, 539	1943-----	393, 715	142, 247	1, 096
1939-----	727, 861	928, 745	105, 716	1944-----	322, 345	70, 707	-----

Mr. CANNON. Many of the people in this section are of German descent. Their ancestors came over from the territory along the Rhine River, and for many years they had visions of making the Missouri a great highway such as the Rhine constitutes in Europe. The Rhine, as I understand, carries a vast amount of traffic. Is it that the Rhine is a placid stream, and conducive to traffic, while the current of the Missouri is so swift that it is impractical to expect any great volume of traffic under modern transportation conditions? Now, it is different on the Mississippi. The Mississippi is carrying, and carried before the war, considerable heavy traffic of a character where speed is not essential. But that does not seem to be true of the Missouri. Do you note any difference in that respect between the traffic on the Mississippi River and on the Missouri River?

General ROBINS. Yes, sir. The traffic on the Mississippi, of course, is much heavier than on the Missouri, because the Mississippi has been improved ahead of the Missouri. It has only been quite recently, just before the war, that the 6-foot channel on the Missouri River was completed up to Kansas City and Sioux City; and until an adequate channel was procured on the Missouri, you could not have the commerce. The Missouri, of course, is not as well stabilized a river as the Rhine. The banks of the Rhine are stable, and the Rhine stays in one place. But the currents in the Rhine are swifter in many places than the currents in the Missouri. The Rhine has a stabilized river bed which we have not yet gotten on the Missouri. These dikes and revetments and everything we have done for the last 15 or 20 years on the Missouri were done in order to get that river stabilized so you can use it. Also, you cannot have flood control on the Missouri—at least, you cannot have levees—unless you stabilize the riverbanks. I think, when the existing project which has recently been authorized by Congress for the whole Missouri Basin gets going and gets well along, much of the trouble that your constituents are having will disappear.

Mr. CANNON. This bill is to provide for repair of the levees which these heavy floods have destroyed and which the people along the course of the Missouri claim are due to Government interference with the stream. They say the levees they built were effective in the old days; but since the dikes have been put in the river, it has brought about a situation where it does not carry the usual volume of water, and as a result their levees are destroyed. You have used this kind of appropriation for the purpose of repairing those levees. They are glad to have this cooperation, but they insist that rather than repair the levees, rather than spend this money for that purpose,

they want those dikes taken out so that it will not be necessary to repair the levees.

I have written repeatedly, and I know other Members of Congress have written repeatedly, about this situation. We have received letters from the Corps of Engineers for the last 2 or 3 years saying that they were going to look into the matter. But up to this time we have had no authoritative word from them analyzing the situation or promising immediate relief.

There are two great propositions out there. One is a plan which involves the construction of large reservoirs, as I understand it, up and down the river, and the utilization of this water for navigation, for irrigation, for reclamation, and flood control. The other plan, a rival plan, is for the establishment of a Missouri Valley Authority similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority, which also involves, as I understand it, the construction of large reservoirs.

Would either of those plans remedy this situation and, if so, how long would it take to get results? The men out there who are face to face with the problem, from the practical point of view, that this overflow destroys their lands, say either plan involves such delay that neither they nor their farms will be there by the time these plans are completed.

What would you say about the prospect of providing for this situation in the near future? And unless it is taken care of soon there will be no farms there, or the men who own them will be broke and will have lost them. What would you say as to the prospect of an early alleviation of this situation, an early remedy for these farmers whose lands are being overflowed and whose levees are being destroyed every year?

General ROBINS. That depends a good deal on the floods that we have in the future. As far as the authorized plan for reservoirs and a levee system on the Missouri is concerned, that is quite a large project, and it will take 5 or 6 years after the war is over to complete it. We are stopped now. We are not doing anything.

Mr. CANNON. General Robins, I have the utmost confidence in the ability of the engineers to work out this problem and every confidence in their determinations and decisions. But, taking the law of averages, we never before in the history of that river have had 5 years of inundations of that character in succession—never. Is it not rather extraordinary that since these dikes were installed we have had recurring floods every year in succession for 5 years?

General ROBINS. I think if you will look up the weather records and the rainfall records, Mr. Chairman, you will find that that is what was responsible for the floods and not the building of the dikes in the river.

Mr. CANNON. At the suggestion of the clerk, I call attention to the proviso in the act which has gone to the President—

That pending the appropriation of said sum the Secretary of War may allot from existing flood-control appropriations such sums as may be necessary for the immediate prosecution of the work herein authorized, such appropriations to be reimbursed from the appropriation herein authorized when made.

Under that proviso you would proceed immediately to take care of the situation out there.

As I understand, General, the real purpose of this bill is not so much to take care of the broken levees, which they claim the Government was responsible for, but we need a large corn crop this year,

and that is very fertile corn country. If these levees are repaired at once, they can put in a corn crop as they have done in the last 2 years, but unless the work is done immediately it will be too late for them to get that corn crop in.

General ROBINS. We will move in just as fast as the water gets out; as fast as we can get in, we are going ahead with the repairs.

Mr. LUDLOW. If I wanted to perpetrate a crude joke, General, I might violently object to the change of language shown in the Senate bill, where the word "expanded" is eliminated and the word "expended" inserted in lieu thereof. I think the history of these appropriations is that they become pretty much expanded, and I am wondering if it is not a bit discouraging to have the word "expended" in the bill.

General ROBINS. I have not seen the bill, Mr. Ludlow.

Mr. LUDLOW. Of course, that is merely an error. But, joking aside, I wanted to ask you this. There is undoubtedly a tendency to submit a vast and varied number of claims by would-be beneficiaries of this appropriation. How do you screen these claims to determine what are worthy and what are not worthy of consideration?

General ROBINS. The local people submit requests to our district engineers, and they go out on the ground and investigate the whole situation, draw up the plans and make sure whether the damages actually occurred in the floods or were just a natural thing.

Mr. LUDLOW. What I had in mind was the substantial worthiness of the claims. How do you determine that?

General ROBINS. Just as we do in any other project; we go out in the field, investigate the whole situation, and determine that the damages were caused by the recent floods and that the levees should be repaired.

Mr. LUDLOW. What about your volume of claims and the percentage of them that are accepted and those that are rejected?

General ROBINS. I do not think we have very many that are not legitimate. Everybody knows the levees were broken. There it is, it has got to be fixed, and we have got to keep the water out so that they can plant their crops.

We do have requests from time to time from people that do not come under the act. They want the banks protected, or something like that, whereas the law says that there has to be an existing flood-control work there to be repaired. If there is nothing there, there is nothing we can do for them. There are a few people who try to get something done under the law which has not been authorized by Congress.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do the abutting property owners have any responsibility for these repairs, or is the entire cost borne by the Federal Government? In other words, are the local citizens and the local communities and the States doing what they should in respect to making these repairs?

General ROBINS. Those that are able have contributed in the past and do contribute. They furnish rights-of-way and things of that kind.

Mr. LUDLOW. But mainly and almost exclusively it is regarded as the Federal Government's job?

General ROBINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. What precautions are taken to determine whether the local interests can and are willing to take care of their part of the cost?

General ROBINS. In the case of the levee districts we have to look into their finances and see just how they stand.

Mr. LUDLOW. For how many years has the Government been making these appropriations? What is their history?

General ROBINS. This is the third special bill in succession. Prior to that there were provisions for emergency repairs; I think it was in flood-control acts. Congress has authorized an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for this kind of work on the lower Mississippi, and then, in the 1941 Flood-Control Act, it authorized an appropriation of \$1,000,000 a year for this kind of work throughout the country. The floods that we have had for the last 3 years in succession have caused damage which has run away over the \$1,000,000 mark. That is the reason we are asking for this special appropriation.

Mr. LUDLOW. The discussion today has centered mainly around the Missouri River. Of course this is applicable all over the United States.

General ROBINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you have very much expenditure outside of the Missouri?

General ROBINS. Yes, sir. This contemplates expenditures on the upper Mississippi, the lower Mississippi, including minor tributaries—the Ohio, the Missouri, the St. Francis, the Arkansas, the White, the Red, the Yazoo, the Atchafalaya, the Trinity, other Gulf streams, and the Sacramento-San Joaquin.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman will permit, I think it would be well to insert in the record, at this point, a tabulation which the General has, which is to be found on page 5 of the hearings, before the Committee on Flood Control.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will you furnish that table?

(The table referred to is as follows:)

River basin	Estimated cost, flood fighting and rescue work	Estimated cost of emergency repairs	Estimated area flooded (acres)	Estimated flood damages			Estimated number of lives lost
				Agricultural	Other	Total	
Upper Mississippi	\$265,000	\$570,000	354,300	\$581,500	\$582,000	\$1,163,500	-----
Lower Mississippi, including minor tributaries	772,000	655,000	1,400,000	700,000	100,000	800,000	-----
Ohio	193,000	44,000	1,240,000	3,000,000	31,300,000	34,300,000	24
Missouri	100,000	900,000	1,311,000	11,170,000	4,830,000	16,000,000	1
St. Francis	25,000	400,000	400,000	1,050,000	200,000	1,250,000	-----
Arkansas	201,000	1,725,000	1,963,000	11,962,000	6,304,000	18,266,000	14
White	15,000	830,000	1,588,000	4,555,000	1,135,000	5,710,000	4
Red	185,000	995,000	4,510,000	7,300,000	5,300,000	12,600,000	13
Yazoo		20,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	100,000	1,300,000	-----
Atchafalaya	1,095,000	250,000	300,000	400,000	100,000	500,000	-----
Trinity		500,000	600,000	2,250,000	350,000	2,600,000	2
Other Gulf streams		30,000	755,000	1,760,000	3,550,000	5,310,000	-----
Sacramento-San Joaquin		95,000	272,000	-----	4,000,000	4,000,000	-----
Total	2,851,000	7,014,000	15,793,300	45,928,500	53,871,000	103,799,500	58

Mr. LUDLOW. While that sets forth the places where it is contemplated to spend the money, so far as your present vision indicates the need, I take it, if any other catastrophe of this kind should develop, this appropriation would be available for that purpose?

General ROBINS. It would.

Mr. LUDLOW. Outside of these particular categories?

General ROBINS. That is right.

Mr. LUDLOW. Does the Government make restoration for other acts of God comparable to this in any degree that it makes appropriations for this sort of thing? I have in mind tornadoes, windstorms, cyclones, and the like.

General ROBINS. I think there have been appropriations of that kind in the nature of relief legislation.

Mr. LUDLOW. There have been sporadic appropriations, but with nothing like the systemization with which these appropriations have been made, I take it.

General ROBINS. There has been money appropriated at various times for relief from hurricanes and fires, things of that kind. But that is different from this. This is the repair of protective works and it does not reimburse anyone for damages.

Mr. LUDLOW. Section 3 of the Senate bill says that the appropriation should be available to replace farm machinery and equipment that would be damaged by windstorm or fire or by lightning, and so forth. Have you been using this appropriation to any extent for this purpose?

General ROBINS. We never handle that. That would be handled by the Department of Agriculture. That is the first time it has ever appeared in a flood-control bill. I think it is out of the bill now.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is contained in the text that is before us.

General ROBINS. It was in the Senate bill, but it was stricken out in the House, and the Senate receded on that.

Mr. LUDLOW. In both bills, Mr. Cannon's bill and the committee bill, I notice that this money is available for strengthening of levees and other flood-control works which have been threatened or destroyed by the recent floods, or which may be threatened or destroyed by later floods.

How do you administer an appropriation of that kind? How can you tell where work will be necessary because of the threat of a flood? That would be very difficult of administration, would it not?

General ROBINS. That covers a case which occurs quite frequently, where you have a levee and the flood has cut the bank in under the levee and part of the levee has sloughed off. The levee is still there, but you know that when the next flood comes along it is going into the river.

Mr. LUDLOW. That kind of a case is clearly discernible.

General ROBINS. That is what it is intended to cover by that language.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think that is all.

Mr. TABER. For this sort of thing you had a certain amount appropriated last year; that was \$12,000,000, was it not?

General ROBINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. And the present unexpended balance of that is what?

General ROBINS. \$747,620.11.

Mr. TABER. You think that is not sufficient to carry you through the rest of this fiscal year?

General ROBINS. It is not sufficient.

Mr. TABER. You do not think you could get by for the balance of the fiscal year?

General ROBINS. We might on actual expenditures, Mr. Taber, but we would have to obligate more than that. We would have to let a lot of contracts very quickly, just as fast as we can get in.

Mr. TABER. What about this matter of the dikes that has been referred to? Why do the people say that these dikes create flood damage? I do not understand that. The dikes were put in for the purpose of preventing damage, were they not?

General ROBINS. They are put in to stabilize the channel for navigation. They do contract the river.

Mr. TABER. Contract the flow?

General ROBINS. Contract the flow. The local people blame all their troubles on dikes, just as Mr. Cannon has explained to you. They claim they did not have any floods before the dikes were in, and now that the dikes are in they get a flood every year.

Mr. TABER. The dikes were put in to develop navigation, is that it?

General ROBINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. To what extent do these dikes contribute to your flood troubles?

General ROBINS. We think they contribute to a very minor extent. The local people do not agree with us. They think the dikes are to blame for most of their trouble.

Mr. TABER. Is there a similar situation with reference to dikes on the Mississippi or the Red or the Ohio Rivers, where trouble is created?

General ROBINS. Yes. The tendency is all over the country, whenever we put in dikes or jetties or dams for the local people everywhere to tell you that most of their troubles are due to these structures which the Federal Government has put in. We have the same trouble on the Upper Mississippi where there are some 26 dams for slack-water navigation. The local people claim that these pools cause higher floods. The dams are all down in time of flood. The water does not go any higher than it did before. We have had more floods and everybody is flood conscious, more so than they ever were before.

Mr. TABER. Why do we have more floods?

General ROBINS. The weather; that is all.

Mr. TABER. Do you mean that there has been a heavier rainfall?

General ROBINS. There has been a heavier rainfall.

Mr. TABER. In the upper reaches of the river, or all along the line?

General ROBINS. All through the Mississippi Valley and the Missouri Valley.

Mr. TABER. What sort of records do you have with reference to rainfall?

General ROBINS. We have very complete records going back many years.

Mr. TABER. What do they show? Do you have those figures so that they may be presented for the record?

General ROBINS. Yes; we have them. We could prepare a very complete statement of them, but it would take some time.

Mr. CANNON. It would be very voluminous.

General ROBINS. It would be voluminous, and it would be difficult to put them in the record.

Mr. TABER. What could you tell us as to the average volume of rainfall over the last 10 years in the territory covered by the Mississippi and its branches? Would you be able to give us some summary of that without much trouble, or would it be a pretty hard job?

General ROBINS. It would not be any trouble to give you a table showing the stream flow, the run-off of the Missouri for the past 25 years, or even 50 years.

Mr. TABER. By years?

General ROBINS. Yes; by years.

Mr. TABER. That would be no trouble at all?

General ROBINS. No, sir. We can get that up.

Mr. TABER. That would not be very voluminous?

General ROBINS. No, sir.

Mr. TABER. Suppose that you do that.

General ROBINS. We shall be very glad to do it.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Yearly quantity of run-off of the Missouri River at St. Joseph, Mo., and at Herman, Mo.

Year	St. Joseph	Herman	Year	St. Joseph	Herman
1922	37,171,000		1934	14,847,000	23,580,000
1923	39,891,000		1935	20,443,000	57,330,000
1924	41,569,000		1936	18,520,000	28,910,000
1925	34,575,000		1937	19,335,000	40,140,000
1926	26,321,000		1938	24,944,000	43,680,000
1927	47,693,000		1939	21,480,000	38,490,000
1928	37,437,000		1940	15,588,000	22,520,000
1929	35,498,000	74,600,000	1941	18,985,000	34,290,000
1930	26,530,000	39,760,000	1942	35,711,000	75,980,000
1931	17,017,000	32,700,000	1943	38,301,000	65,891,000
1932	28,674,000	44,200,000	1944		69,634,000
1933	22,718,000	37,300,000			

EXPECTED EXPENDITURES FOR THE COMING YEAR

Mr. TABER. Do you have as heavy expenditures in sight for your flood-control activities as you had last year?

General ROBINS. Just about the same, sir, with some more floods still to come.

Mr. TABER. Is the river bottom filling in as the days go by, or is it at about the same level all the way through that it has been over a considerable period of years?

General ROBINS. The carrying capacity of the Missouri River, at any given stage, is continually changing. This characteristic has long been known and observed by the Department. The variation in this stage-discharge relation is due to a great many factors, and is attributable to two causes—man-made and natural.

Man-made causes of such changes would include any work of man within the natural floodway that would obstruct or alter in any way the natural flow of water. This would include such items as railroads, highways, bridges, levees, building, fences, river-improvement structures, and any other man-made obstructions to natural flow within the natural floodway. In general, the greater the degree of development in the river valley or floodway, the greater would be the degree in which the man-made structures would affect the stage-discharge relation.

Natural causes would include any obstacle or alteration created by nature, such as willows and tree growths, channel changes, ice flows, and general climatic conditions.

Climatic conditions materially affect the channel capacity. Following years of relatively large flows or periods known as wet cycles, the trend is toward increased channel capacities, and following relatively dry years or periods known as dry cycles, the trend is toward decreased channel capacities. This fact has been known for many years. For example, Mr. James A. Seddon, in his annual report to the Missouri River Commission for 1896, stated:

Thus at Sioux City the 1883 discharge is nearly 70 percent larger than that of 1879 at the same stage, while in 1895 it is more than 50 percent smaller by the same standard; or, leaving discharge curves altogether out of the question, we have at Sioux City in 1883 a discharge of 32,000 foot-seconds at a stage of 667.4 feet, and in 1895 at a stage a foot and a half higher, or 668.9 feet, we only have 15,100 foot-seconds discharge. And the same thing in general is true all the way down the river.

Quoting further:

Altogether this leaves us in little doubt that the plane of low-water flow in the Missouri River is low or high as a whole in some proportion to the excess or deficiency in the flood volumes that have preceded it.

From 1930 to 1941, a dry cycle obtained of unusual severity as compared to the period prior to 1930. Since 1941, climatic conditions have more nearly approached the conditions existing prior to 1930. Discharge measurements for stations both within and above the section of the river being improved for navigation have followed in general the climatic trend; that is, in 1929 and the early 1930's favorable channel capacities obtained with decreasing capacities in the late thirties as the drought continued, and again increased capacities since 1941, following the trend of increased run-off.

The Department has not attempted to evaluate the amount that each of the many factors has affected channel capacities. Due to the complexity of such a problem, it would be impossible to accurately estimate these values. The change caused by any one class of man-made structures would probably be a relatively small amount of the whole change which occurred; however, the combined effect from all causes, both man-made and natural, produces measurable changes in the channel capacity.

Mr. TABER. What about the river bottom? Is the river bottom below what it was 10 years ago, or is it above what it was?

General ROBINS. I think generally on the Missouri it is below what it was.

Mr. TABER. How about the Mississippi?

General ROBINS. On the Mississippi there has been practically no change in many years.

Mr. TABER. The river bottom is at about the same level as it has been for a great many years?

General ROBINS. That is right.

Mr. TABER. And it has not silted in?

General ROBINS. No. The claim that the levees on the lower Mississippi have raised the bed of the river is not true as shown by our measurements throughout the years. The bed is about the same. Of course, it fills up and scourrs out, but on the average it stays about the same.

Mr. TABER. Will you put a statement in the record showing your monthly figures over the last year?

General ROBINS. For this emergency work?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

General ROBINS. Yes.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Monthly expenditures for emergency repairs to flood-control structures during the period May 1944 to April 1945, inclusive

May-----	\$51, 439	December-----	\$507, 659
June-----	163, 777	January-----	617, 081
July-----	1, 454, 541	February-----	294, 613
August-----	1, 670, 837	March-----	343, 261
September-----	1, 499, 199	April-----	356, 101
October-----	643, 219		
November-----	1, 181, 949	Total-----	8, 783, 676

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman from New York asked your opinion, General Robins, as to the cause of the increasing number of floods. I wonder whether you think that the denuding of the forests has had a good deal to do with it?

General ROBINS. No, sir; that has had very little to do with it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I just wish to ask about this table, General, that has been inserted in the record, and which appears on page 5 of the hearings before the Committee on Flood Control.

Does that table mean that the estimated cost of emergency repairs now in sight aggregates \$7,014,000?

General ROBINS. Yes; at the time the table was prepared.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It is against that estimate that this appropriation of \$12,000,000 is now being requested?

General ROBINS. You have to add to that \$2,851,000 shown over in the first column under "Cost of flood-fighting and rescue work."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is not eligible under the language.

General ROBINS. In other words, the total amount is about \$9,865,000.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The appropriation language there is that the money is to be expended for repairs, restoration and strengthening of levees, and other flood-control works. Offhand, that would not seem to extend to fighting and rescue work.

General ROBINS. The original authorizations for the lower Mississippi River flood-control project and in the 1941 Flood Control Act are worded to cover rescue work and flood fighting, and it has always been considered to include that, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The same language that is included in this bill has been construed to include fighting and rescue work?

General ROBINS. Yes, and it always appears in the reports on the bill, just as in this table.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Summing it up, you are asking for an appropriation of \$12,000,000 to cover \$9,865,000 worth of repairs now in sight. I think that is all.

Mr. DIRKSEN. General, let me ask you this: Is the so-called flood-control-improvement formula, whereby you determine benefits as against damages, and project that over a 50-year period, applicable to this expenditure as it would be in the case of new improvements?

General ROBINS. No, sir.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is not used at all?

General ROBINS. We simply repair these private levees.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has a figure ever been adduced to show how much we have expended in the last 12 years on flood control of all types,

and the total acreage that has been both damaged and benefited? That would be an aggregate picture, let us say, over 10 or 12 years.

General ROBINS. I do not know of any statement in that form, Mr. Dirksen.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I remember back in 1933 and 1934 we had a good many floods in the Midwest and a great demand was made on the irrigation and flood control section of the RFC for loans to rehabilitate a great many of those leveed areas. It was my contention at the time that it would be cheaper for the Federal Government to go in and buy those areas and then use them for natural reservoirs rather than throw good money after bad and wait until the next flood came along and then be confronted with the same problem of patching up those levees. While that theory, of course, did not get anywhere, I have been wondering, as I think of this whole flood-control picture, whether we should not resurvey this matter a little bit to see whether it would not be just as cheap to take some of this land out of cultivation; simply buy it at the market value and then restore it as a natural reservoir in the hope that it would diminish flood crests in a number of these water courses and probably avoid flood damage.

General ROBINS. That is done, sir, in the case of every project that is authorized by Congress. We go into the damages, and no project is recommended to the Congress unless the benefits exceed the costs.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I can appreciate the application of that formula, but over a long period of time it would occur to me a cheaper investment would be for the Federal Government simply to buy these lands along a good many watercourses. I have a theory of my own, just to pursue this for a moment, since I have raised this question of floods.

I have noticed away back in the days when I was engaged in some types of drainage work that there was a regular fetish concerning the straightening of small streams everywhere, creeks and small rivers. What you do, if you straighten them, is to accelerate the run-off and add velocity to the amount of water that is borne into the principal water courses like the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Illinois, and a great many others.

Now, concurrent with that whole operation over a period, let us say of 25 or 30 years, we have gone along these watercourses and leveed these lands and set up earthen levees, and as a result you have acquired a lot more water in every one of your watersheds. You have hastened the run-off. You have given it velocity and additional volume. And then you have confined it into a narrower course, so it is not a bit surprising to me that we have floods.

Mr. CANNON. There is too much water to get through the channel.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have often wondered whether or not we should not be thinking about a substantial sum for a levee set-back program in these river valleys in the hope that we can provide more reservoir space in the watercourse itself.

Mr. CANNON. Under the levee set-back system you abandon vast areas of the most fertile land in the Nation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Cannot we afford to perhaps, if in dollars and cents there is such a disparity between losing that land and the expenditure that is made year after year which reaches a staggering total over a period of time?

Mr. CANNON. Why not hold the water up in the watershed and regulate the run-off so that we can maintain the present channels and keep in cultivation this much-needed land?

Mr. DIRKSEN. There, of course, you run into a proposal for the building of reservoirs that in some cases are going to be terribly expensive. I am just exploring a little here the whole theory of flood control that we have been pursuing. In my own mind I have not aggregated this figure, but I suppose that all the money we have expended on flood control in a given period of 10 or 12 years must reach astronomical proportions.

General ROBINS. Not astronomical, sir. The Government never went in for general flood control until 1936. It was only in 1936 that Congress recognized the Federal responsibility in flood control generally. It is true we have been engaged in flood control on the lower Mississippi and in some degree on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Rivers, but not all over the country. Expenditures have been made only since 1936. Since that time a great many reservoirs have been built and levee systems in combination with reservoirs. What we are aiming to do is exactly what you have outlined—never to protect any land where it costs more to protect it than the land is worth, and to hold back as much as we can of the flood flow by reservoirs and improve the channels only sufficiently to carry off the regulated flow from the reservoirs.

Considering the short time that the Federal Government has been engaged in flood control, I think that a great deal has been accomplished. I think that in another 10 or 15 years, as more reservoirs go in, a great deal more will be accomplished.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Of course, when I speak of expenditures, General Robins, I am thinking not only of the expenditures of the Federal Government but of State expenditures, and then the money invested by private landowners where all land is assessed on the basis of benefits and they must pay \$50, \$60, or \$100 per acre to improve these lands.

Within the last year or two a lot of acreage has come to my attention where the owners are all too willing to give it away without a cent of consideration because of the pumping tax, because of the assessment for patching up the levee on account of seepage, and so forth, so that from the standpoint of the landowner, as he figures his crops over a period of time, he evidently must be about even with the board because he is willing to give this land to any taker in order to avoid those general taxes and the special drainage taxes imposed upon him.

General ROBINS. There is a lot of land in that condition. I do not know of any projects recommended to Congress that would protect land in that condition. You would never spend as much money as the land is worth to protect it. You do not spend a dollar to save a dollar.

Mr. CANNON. We thank you, General Robins.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1945.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

EMERGENCY FLOOD AND WINDSTORM PROGRAM

STATEMENT OF ROBERT W. HUDGENS, ASSOCIATE ADMINISTRATOR, FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LOANS AND GRANTS TO FARMERS SUFFERING PROPERTY DAMAGE

Mr. CANNON. Now, the second phase of the resolution continues the unobligated balance of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, as amended by the act of May 20, 1944, for making loans and grants to farmers who suffered property damage as a result of floods and windstorms.

The balance on April 30, 1945, was \$12,316,544. It is evident that the entire amount is not needed, and I have asked Mr. Hudgens, Associate Administrator, Farm Security Administrator, to come down and tell us just what amount he feels should be reappropriated.

Can you give us a statement on that?

Mr. HUGGENS. May I say first that Mr. Frank Hancock, the Administrator, is out of town on official business and I am representing him.

Mr. CANNON. I am sorry that Mr. Hancock is not here, but I am glad that he sent such an excellent substitute.

Mr. HUGGENS. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, our preliminary estimate is that there will be needed approximately \$2,000,000 to meet flood requirements because of damages this year. The damage in general has been caused by backwater rather than the first rushing of the water. For that reason there has not been damage to livestock and buildings that was expected.

Mr. CANNON. Of course, the backwaters are due to the breaks in the levees.

Mr. HUGGENS. Yes. Our estimate is that because of the floods we have already seen about \$2,000,000 in round figures will be needed as the result of the year's damage.

Mr. TABER. How much have you spent in this fiscal year?

Mr. HUGGENS. About \$536,000. We estimate that between now and the end of this fiscal year there will be about \$250,000 more in loans.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is part of that in grants?

Mr. HUGGENS. A small amount of it is in grants. The total for grants was \$18,200.

The real-estate loans have averaged around \$2,000, and the operating loans have averaged around \$800 in fiscal year 1945.

Mr. TABER. Your operating expenses out of this have been how much?

Mr. HUGGENS. The first year we spent \$228,000 for operating expenses. The second year we spent \$187,000.

Mr. TABER. How do you spend so much money? Twenty percent of the gross amount is involved in expenses. That seems high. How much territory is involved in this picture?

Mr. HUGENS. About 18 percent is administrative expense, Mr. Taber. I can explain.

Mr. TABER. It sounds outlandish.

Mr. HUGENS. In the first year based on the extent of damage it was estimated that we would make between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 in loans. We allocated at the beginning of this lending program \$228,000 as the estimated expense for handling that many loans. The procedure did not reach the field until September. In the meantime, a great many people had gotten their financing elsewhere.

Mr. TABER. Were most of them able to get their financing elsewhere?

Mr. HUGENS. Many of them were.

In the second place, there had to be investigated about 300 counties that were later designated as eligible for flood loans.

We also used our personnel and our committees for the investigation of many applications for loans that were finally made by outside credit. In other words, we did considerable administrative work that expressed itself in business that went elsewhere. Each application had to be investigated just as thoroughly as if the loan were made.

May I add, sir, that we are not now expending any administrative funds against this account.

Mr. TABER. You are not?

Mr. HUGENS. No, sir.

Mr. TABER. This year, you said——

Mr. HUGENS. \$187,000.

Mr. TABER. For 1945?

Mr. HUGENS. Yes. This was prior to April 1.

Mr. TABER. Where are you getting the money for administrative expenses?

Mr. HUGENS. We used this administrative expense during the time the applications for the loans were being accepted. This year's business, except for the final approval of the loans that are in the mill, is pretty well completed.

Mr. TABER. How many of these loans have been paid back?

Mr. HUGENS. Approximately half the amount that we have loaned has been paid back; \$1,019,000 has been collected—487 loans have been paid in full.

Mr. TABER. How much in grants have you had?

Mr. HUGENS. The total grants have been about \$18,200.

Mr. TABER. Where did you say you were getting the money to pay the operating expenses—from another appropriation?

Mr. HUGENS. No, sir. The Farm Security personnel handles this fund along with our other business. We simply added at the county level the number of men necessary to handle this extra load.

Mr. TABER. How many loans did you make in 1945?

Mr. HUGENS. We have made since the beginning 3,932 loans. That is over the two fiscal years.

Mr. TABER. Your total loans were what?

Mr. HUGENS. \$2,248,653.

Mr. TABER. That means an average of about \$500 a loan.

Mr. HUGENS. No, sir; a little more than that.

Mr. TABER. Well, perhaps \$550.

Mr. HUGENS. I would estimate it to be around \$800 this year.

Mr. TABER. The arithmetic of it figures \$550. Perhaps it is different, but that is the way it figures. If you take the number of loans and divide it, that is what you get.

Mr. HUGDENS. Yes; the average for the two fiscal years is a little over \$570.

Mr. TABER. Now, these loans have been made over how much territory?

Mr. HUGDENS. Most of them have been made in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri.

Mr. TABER. How many counties?

Mr. HUGDENS. Around 300 counties.

Mr. TABER. You already have three or four Farm Security personnel in each county.

Mr. HUGDENS. No, sir; it would not average that high.

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes.

Mr. HUGDENS. There is Farm Security personnel assigned to handle applications in each agricultural county. In many cases one supervisor will be responsible for two or three counties.

Mr. TABER. At least three or four in each county. There must be with your pay roll, unless you have a tremendous regional set-up.

Mr. HUGDENS. Our county personnel is assigned on the basis of the number of borrowers and therefore varies by counties.

Mr. TABER. That means an average of 12 loans in each county. Now, with a personnel with 3 or 4 in each county they would not have very much of an extra burden in taking care of 12 loans in each county, would they?

Mr. HUGDENS. No, sir; but the number of loans vary considerably within counties.

Mr. TABER. You would not have to put on extra help for it?

Mr. HUGDENS. It was not averaged that way, Mr. Taber. A few counties had a majority of the loans. In Alabama, for instance, there was only one loan made; in Arkansas there were 1,167.

Mr. TABER. In how many counties?

Mr. HUGDENS. The one loan in Alabama was in one county. In Arkansas it was 1,167 loans in 16 counties.

Mr. TABER. How on earth did you get any such expense as this if you do it with your regular personnel?

Mr. HUGDENS. We added 84 man-years the first year distributed to those counties where extra load was heaviest.

Mr. TABER. You have 3,392 loans. If you add an expense of \$20 per loan, that would be a big figure for any kind of an ordinary operation. That would be a tremendous figure. That would be \$80,000. The servicing of those loans cannot add any substantial amount to your regular set-up in each of these counties. You just do not make out a good case for any such amount. Can you tell me how it is possible?

Mr. HUGDENS. Mr. Taber—

Mr. TABER. Do you have any green sheets on which you show what you propose to do regarding your expenditures?

Mr. HUGDENS. We are appearing today on short notice and have not had time to work up detail estimates on personnel. The first year we used 84 man-years for this program. This year we have used about 60 man-years.

Mr. TABER. That is, you are estimating 60 man-years for this particular job; is that it?

Mr. HUGDENS. No; for the year just finished.

Mr. TABER. For the current year?

Mr. HUGENS. That is right.

Mr. TABER. Sixty man-years?

Mr. HUGENS. Yes.

Mr. TABER. How much money apiece?

Mr. HUGENS. I do not have the average. The total salary and travel and other expenses is \$187,000.

Mr. TABER. That is an awful lot of money for that job.

Mr. HUGENS. The personnel that we added, Mr. Taber, is at the county level. They are the people who investigate all applications and make our loans. Much of their time and effort was spent investigating thousands of loans that were never made. Much of their time was spent in assisting applicants who later obtain loans from other sources.

It was the thought of both the Secretary and the Administrator, that these funds should not be used where other credit was available. We also conducted an investigation, a thorough investigation, into every one of these counties before recommending the Secretary's approval. That took considerable time.

Mr. TABER. How much are you estimating for this present year for this sort of thing, the coming fiscal year?

Mr. HUGENS. We are figuring on approximately \$2,000,000 in loans.

Mr. TABER. That is three times as much as you had this year?

Mr. HUGENS. Yes. According to our field estimates, the damage is worse in some areas.

Mr. TABER. What is the damage?

Mr. HUGENS. The biggest damage this year has been in Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, southern Ohio, and southern Illinois.

Mr. TABER. You are figuring on \$2,000,000 of loans?

Mr. HUGENS. Yes.

Mr. TABER. You are only figuring on \$750,000 of loans up to the 1st of July altogether for the fiscal year 1945?

Mr. HUGENS. Yes; that was for damage done in the calendar year 1944.

Mr. TABER. It would cover the items that had occurred during the fiscal year?

Mr. HUGENS. The calendar year.

Mr. TABER. The calendar year 1945 in the spring?

Mr. HUGENS. Yes.

Mr. TABER. You would not have any loans after the 1st of July for the purpose of letting folks plant crops this year. People are not going to be able to plant crops in that land after the 1st of July. It just does not make sense to me.

Mr. HUGENS. I do not know that I understand your question. The loans that we are making now are for damage in the calendar year 1944 only.

Mr. TABER. You are not making any loans on account of spring damage.

Mr. HUGENS. No. What you have before you now is the question of whether or not the appropriation will be extended to allow loans made for damage occurring in the calendar year 1945.

Mr. TABER. You have not made any loans for damages in the calendar year 1945?

Mr. HUDGENS. No, sir.

Mr. TABER. How much are you figuring to have in administrative expenses on that?

Mr. HUDGENS. Appearing on short notice we had not made an estimate.

Mr. TABER. Suppose that you do.

Mr. HUDGENS. I estimate that it will not exceed \$150,000.

Mr. TABER. I just do not see why you should have that with all that other set-up that you have here. It seems that there should be some coordination on this thing in getting rid of some of these bureaucrats chasing around. How about it? We would like to have a little cooperation along that line.

Mr. HUDGENS. Well, sir, I think the expense we have incurred in connection with this job is justified, and I am sure there has been no unnecessary expense.

Mr. TABER. Well, this \$187,000 figure figures 24 percent of the \$786,000 of loans, and that is pretty liberal figuring. I would like for you to put something in the record that would justify this, if you expect to get any money.

Mr. LUDLOW. Could you make any estimate of the cost of your activity that has not increased your loans? I understand that you made a good many investigations that made it unnecessary to make loans, and that resulted in administrative costs. Would you have any way of estimating that?

Mr. HUDGENS. We have no record of those.

Mr. LUDLOW. That would be a partial answer to Mr. Taber's question.

Mr. HUDGENS. I can make an estimate of it.

Mr. LUDLOW. Suppose that you do that.

Mr. HUDGENS. I shall be glad to put in the record a statement of the total work involved in this program.

Mr. LUDLOW. I wish that you would do that for the record.

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

(The information requested is as follows:)

The program to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged by floods was authorized by the Congress under Public Law 140, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 12, 1943, providing an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the purpose of aiding farmers, who suffered damage to their property by floods in the calendar year 1943, to continue farming operations in order to produce for the war effort. By Public Law 307, approved May 20, 1944, this appropriation was continued available for the fiscal year 1945 and amended to provide for assistance through loans and grants to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged by floods and windstorms during the calendar year 1944.

After approval of the original appropriation on July 12, 1943, the Secretary of Agriculture assigned this program to the Farm Security Administration. In accordance with the policies established by the Secretary for the administration of this program, only those farmers whose crops or property was damaged, who required additional funds to keep their farms in production, and who were unable to secure necessary financing from other sources were eligible for assistance under this program. It, therefore, has been necessary that each application for assistance under this program be thoroughly investigated before action is taken on it by the Farm Security Administration.

Inasmuch as this was an emergency program designed to assist farmers to produce for the war effort, it was deemed necessary to add additional personnel in those counties where the regular Farm Security Administration staff was inadequate to handle the volume of applications expected in addition to their normal activities.

Typically, in counties where damage has been heavy, the public has been advised through the press and other usual channels of the availability of funds to assist eligible farmers. These announcements have generally resulted in numerous inquiries from farmers and the filing of applications by a great many more farmers than those who ultimately receive loans. Since we were responsible for providing services to eligible farmers under this program, it was necessary that we anticipate as best we could the extent of activity which might develop in any given county and that we provide such personnel as seemed to be required to handle each situation.

It was originally estimated by Farm Security Administration field offices that between 25,000 and 40,000 families were affected and that approximately \$8,000,000 would be needed for loans to farmers under this appropriation in connection with 1943 flood damage. Each application had to be investigated just as thoroughly as if a loan were made. This involved time on the part of our supervisors and is properly chargeable to the costs for the administration of this program. Through the investigations and the interviews of applicants it was possible for our supervisors to refer applicants to other sources of credit and to be of some service to these applicants in securing credit elsewhere. As a result it was necessary to receive and investigate several times more applications than the number of loans. As a consequence of this handling of applications, it required considerably less than our original estimate of loan funds to meet the needs of farmers in the flood areas.

In 1944 it was originally estimated by the field offices that approximately \$3,400,000 would be required for flood and windstorm loans. Because the flood damage in 1944 covered wider areas than the flood of 1943, occurred earlier in some areas than the previous year, and because funds were available earlier, it was assumed that fully as many or probably more farmers would be in need of assistance under this program because of 1944 flood or windstorm damage than actually received loans in 1943. Consequently, on the basis of our experiences in handling the program for 1943, we employed what we considered the minimum of personnel in those areas seriously affected and from which we knew we would receive the greatest number of applications. We probably handled as many interviews and applications in our field offices last year as in the previous year even though we made fewer loans. As stated above, each application was investigated and where it appeared that the farmer could secure credit elsewhere then he was assisted in making contact with other creditors. Because crops in the flood areas in 1943 came through better than most people expected and because many areas were flooded earlier in 1944 than in 1943, outside creditors were more willing to make loans to farmers in the damaged areas. Therefore, there was actually less need for loans under this act as a result of the 1944 floods than the 1943, even though it was necessary for us to investigate approximately as many applications for assistance in 1944 as in the previous year.

Because of the above factors which do not reflect in the amount of loans actually approved from the appropriation, it was impossible to hold the operating costs to an exact ratio with the amount of loans approved. However, because of the emergency nature of the program, it was kept under constant surveillance and as it became apparent that the amount of loans to be made would not be as great as was estimated, reduction in personnel and other costs were immediately effected in an effort to hold the cost to a minimum.

It has not been feasible because of varying situations in different areas and the emergency nature of this program to make time studies of the various aspects of the supervisor's work. However, it would be safe to state that fully half of the time of supervisors handling this activity in our county offices was spent in interviews and investigations and related work with applicants who did not receive loans under this program.

Mr. LUDLOW. Now, what security do you have for these loans?

Mr. HUGGENS. The security for the real-estate loans is the real-estate mortgage and for the operating loans a chattel mortgage on the items purchased and crops to be grown.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much of each type of loan have you made?

Mr. HUGGENS. We have made 21 real-estate loans and 3,911 operating loans.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many defaults have you had in each category?

Mr. HUGGENS. Very few defaults, if any.

Mr. LUDLOW. You have not had time yet?

Mr. HUDGENS. No, sir; most of the loans made last year had their first payment due this fall.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Hudgens, if I understand your evidence correctly, this proposal is for a reappropriation of \$12,361,344.

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. You state, however, that according to your estimate, only \$2,000,000 will be needed?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. Therefore, the estimate is for an appropriation of something over \$10,000,000 more than will be needed for the purposes contemplated?

Mr. HUDGENS. I have not attempted to justify the total amount.

Mr. TARVER. I understand that, but I say the proposal is for the appropriation of in excess of \$10,000,000 more than necessary for the purposes contemplated?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. What are the terms and conditions fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture as the basis upon which these loans and grants have been made? First, do you have a copy of the regulations issued by him governing the making of such loans and grants?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. Is it long?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. I am sorry that it is. I hoped it might be sufficiently concise to be inserted in the record.

Let me ask you this: What are the interest rates?

Mr. HUDGENS. The interest rates on real-estate loans are 4 percent; on the operating loans, 5 percent.

Mr. TARVER. When you speak of mortgages on real estate, do you mean first mortgages, second mortgages, or third mortgages?

Mr. HUDGENS. In practically all cases it is first mortgages.

Mr. TARVER. If, however, the applicant for a loan has a first mortgage on his farm, you take a second mortgage?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. Or, if he has a second mortgage, you take a third mortgage?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes. But in any event the loan is required to be within his capacity to repay.

Mr. TARVER. Suppose that it is not within his capacity to repay, do you consider making a grant to him?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes, sir; but in general grants are limited to the alleviation of human suffering.

Mr. TARVER. In your judgment, then, the loans which have been made are adequately secured?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. Why cannot the applicants for such loans, if they are adequately secured, secure credit through agencies of the Farm Credit Administration? For example, the Production Credit Association; or from your own rehabilitation loan funds?

Mr. HUDGENS. Many of them have, sir. Our committees have assisted these applicants to get loans in a good many places, and where they have been eligible for Farm Security we have made rehabilitation loans from regular Farm Security funds.

Mr. TARVER. What is the advantage of their securing loans through these funds rather than through agencies of the Farm Credit Administration, or through the Farm Security Administration's regular appropriations for loans and rural rehabilitation?

Mr. HUGGENS. In general, these people are applicants who could not get credit elsewhere for their needs, and are not eligible for Farm Security.

Mr. TARVER. Why are they not eligible for Farm Security loans?

Mr. HUGGENS. Many of them are not low-income farmers in need of the type of rehabilitation assistance for which FSA appropriations have been made.

Mr. TARVER. Do you mean that you are making loans to farmers who are not in need of these funds?

Mr. HUGGENS. I mean that the main difference in eligibility for these two funds is in the difference between the needs of a low-income farmer and an ordinarily successful farmer who meets with a catastrophe.

Mr. TARVER. None of the loans which you are making with these funds are loans to farmers in the low-income group?

Mr. HUGGENS. No; except for those who could not secure FSA either because of lack of eligibility or lack of available funds, or who required a longer term loan than FSA makes.

Mr. TARVER. They are not loans to farmers who are in need, and therefore they are not loans that you are authorized to make with the Farm Security funds?

Mr. HUGGENS. That is right. They are generally not low-income farmers who would qualify for rehabilitation loans.

Mr. TARVER. If these farmers are not low income, if they are not farmers who are in need and if they have adequate security for the loans which they desire why can they not secure loans through the Federal land banks, production credit associations, and other agencies of the Farm Credit Administration?

Mr. HUGGENS. These people, in the main, are people who do not qualify on the amount of security that is available; if they have not sufficient margin of security to justify the Farm Credit loan or a Federal Land Bank loan or a PCA loan, then we consider they are eligible for a flood loan.

Mr. TARVER. I do not see how you draw the line between the man, who, according to you, is eligible to apply for this type of loan because he has adequate security, he is not eligible to apply for a Farm Security loan because he is not in the low-income group, and yet he is not eligible to apply for a Production Credit Association loan or a Federal Land Bank loan because he does not have the requisite margin of security, as I understand. Now, just where is the line drawn between the man who has and the man who has not enough security to justify the granting of a loan under this proviso by your organization? What will justify him; what do you mean by adequate securities? If he does not have enough security to get a loan through the Production Credit Association, just where is the line of difference?

Mr. HUGGENS. By adequate security I mean this: If he has enough equity in his farm, for instance, and has need for no more than a 65-percent loan to repair his damage, he could get it from the Federal land bank. On the other hand if the land bank or other creditor has already loaned their limit, or if the damage is such that his

equity has been destroyed so that he has only a 10-percent equity in his farm he might not be eligible for a loan from the land bank, insurance companies, or the ordinary mortgage companies and therefore would be eligible under this program. The definition of "adequate security" for this program is frequently less than "adequate security" as defined by commercial credit agencies, but I would like to point out that in no event do we lend more than what we believe to be within the debt-paying capacity of the applicant.

Mr. TARVER. You said that mostly first-mortgage loans are made, and therefore he does not have merely an equity in the farm; he has ownership of the farm.

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes; in many cases the original mortgage on the chattel or on the real estate has been subordinated to this new credit.

Mr. TARVER. Upon what basis do you estimate you will need \$2,000,000 for this purpose?

Mr. HUDGENS. We made a survey of the extent of damage through our field people. This is an estimate of the field people, checked against the amount of damage estimated in the Red Cross survey.

Mr. TARVER. Upon what basis did they make that estimate?

Mr. HUDGENS. It was secured from the county personnel where the flood damage has been done.

Mr. TARVER. You merely had the county personnel send in an estimate of how much money they needed for this purpose to the State directors and your State directors collected that information from the county officials and sent that estimate in.

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. And you combine all the estimates?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. What information did the county committee have on which to base its estimate as to the number of loans that would be necessary in the county?

Mr. HUDGENS. By the amount of damage that was done in the respective counties based on their observations as to the need.

Mr. TARVER. Did the county man have any contact with the farmer who might be the applicant for this type of loan?

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes; he spends his full time in the county.

Mr. TARVER. I cannot understand why the need for these types of loans could not be adequately met by loans through the ordinary lending organizations of the Farm Credit Administration, supplemented in cases where the security is not adequate for purposes of loans from these organizations by the loans which you are authorized to grant with funds regularly provided to the Farm Security Administration for the loans of rehabilitants. I cannot see where there is any middle ground that it is necessary to be taken care of by emergency loans of this character.

Mr. HUDGENS. Judge Tarver, we would continue, if this authorization is extended, to make only the types of loans that we have made in the past. I am sure that these loans we have made were not eligible under the Farm Credit or under the Farm Security provisions.

Mr. TARVER. They were not eligible for a Production Credit or a Farm Credit Administration loan because the security was not adequate.

Mr. HUDGENS. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. And they were not eligible for Farm Security Administration loans because they had too much security, that is, they were not low-income farmers in need.

Mr. HUGGENS. There is a difference between a low-income farmer and a no-income farmer. If a farmer is big farmer, as we use the term, and should get wiped out he may not have any security to get credit anywhere. But we would not consider he was eligible for a Farm Security loan, because he is not a low-income farmer.

Mr. TARVER. He has no income?

Mr. HUGGENS. That is right.

Mr. TARVER. That would be about the lowest of income.

Mr. HUGGENS. Yes, but there is a difference between a no-income farmer and a low-income farmer.

Mr. TARVER. I notice that there is carried forward here the provision that not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available in case of windstorms. Do you know anything about windstorms having occurred recently which would make the extension of this type of loan necessary or desirable?

Mr. HUGGENS. We had reports of some windstorm damage in Texas, Oklahoma, and Illinois; we have had no applications as a result of those as yet.

Mr. TARVER. Do you think you are justified in asking for money to cover needs that you do not know anything about and on account of which you have had no applications for loans?

Mr. HUGGENS. The \$1,000,000 is a limitation on the amount that could be used for this purpose out of the \$12,000,000. The \$12,000,000 is carried over from unexpended balance and is not necessarily related to the amount of loans we estimate for next year.

Mr. TARVER. Did you ask for the \$12,000,000?

Mr. HUGGENS. No.

Mr. TARVER. You do not know why the Budget saw fit to be so liberal?

Mr. HUGGENS. No. This as I understand it is simply a bill initiated in Congress to extend to the calendar year 1945 the authority to make flood and windstorm loans.

Mr. TARVER. Do you know any good reason why Congress should appropriate \$1,000,000 for loans for windstorm damage when you do not have any information concerning damage from windstorms and have had no applications from anyone for loans on account of windstorms?

Mr. HUGGENS. The \$1,000,000 is not an appropriation but is a limitation and would apply to windstorms which have occurred or which may occur in 1945.

Mr. TARVER. You want to put it on the basis of something which you might anticipate in 1945; is that right?

Mr. HUGGENS. I am giving you today only the information of the estimated damage that has already occurred.

Mr. TARVER. I simply want to make this observation, and this concludes my questions: that I am very much in favor of the extension to agriculture and to farmers to the fullest extent, necessary credit, according to reasonable needs, but in view of the evidence which has been delivered here it seems to me that it would be wasteful dealing with the money in the Treasury to make an appropriation to continue this activity. And, it appears to my mind to be perfectly clear that

the reasonable needs of these farmers can be taken care of either through the agencies of the Farm Credit Administration under the regular provisions for that purpose or through the loans made available by the regular appropriations through the Farm Security Administration, and so far as I am concerned I hope that the Deficiency Committee declines the estimate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I would like to ask you this question: The presentation has been made here on the basis that the applicants for these loans are those who are not in position to finance themselves through the other sources of available loaning agencies of the Government; is that correct?

Mr. HUGGENS. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That is all.

Mr. HUGGENS. Judge Tarver, may I repeat one point about this \$1,000,000; that is merely a limitation on the amount that can be used for windstorm. Last year as I remember this limitation was inserted on the floor of the House at the time the authority was extended to include windstorm damage.

Mr. TARVER. The Congress authorized loans on account of windstorm damage where windstorm damage had occurred where such loans were apparently necessary, but why should the Congress authorize the making of loans where you do not have any information that such damage has occurred? The estimate is based largely on the possibility that it may be that some windstorm damage will occur during the course of the year?

Mr. HUGGENS. As I outlined, the \$1,000,000 is not an estimate of windstorm damages. This act was assigned by the Secretary of Agriculture to FSA to administer after it became a law and I simply report what we have done and the estimate covering the same type of program for the coming year.

Mr. LUDLOW. Who suggested the \$1,000,000?

Mr. HUGGENS. I do not know. I think it was put in in Congress—I believe on the floor.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I wish you would furnish us a short statement when your remarks come down to you, showing the amount of loans that are delinquent.

Mr. HUGGENS. I will insert a statement on that.

(The information requested follows:)

As of April 30, 1945, loans had been approved in the amount of \$2,248,653. Principal installments due through June 30, 1945, will amount to \$1,102,461. Principal repayments as of April 30, 1945, amounted to \$846,234 and, in addition, payments of interest totaling \$245,630, or total collections of \$1,091,864 had been received. Based on collections received in March and April, it is estimated that collections for May and June will approximate \$60,000.

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1945.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEN. THOMAS M. ROBINS, ASSISTANT CHIEF
OF ENGINEERS

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL

Mr. CANNON. General Robins, in House Document 175 we also have an item for an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for flood con-

tral, general, including the objects specified under such head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, in the amount of \$8,055,000, as authorized by the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944.

Will you tell us why you think we would be justified in appropriating this money at this time?

General ROBINS. That project is very essential for the protection of three railroads. During floods, those railroads go out of commission for a week to 10 days, and the worst thing is that all of the war traffic down to the west coast will be tied up for miles back of it. That is what happened back 2 years ago. The work should be done in order to protect our communication deliveries during the rest of the war, and the project has been certified as essential by the Office of Defense Transportation, the ASF and also the War Production Board as being vital that the projects get under way. They want us to get the money so we can start work this summer in order to have the project done by the time the flood season starts.

Mr. CANNON. This project can be justified as a part of the war program?

General ROBINS. Yes. It is very necessary to complete it, that we be ready to start on the work in June.

Mr. CANNON. If you start on the work in June how soon after that could you complete it?

General ROBINS. We expect to have it completed by the end of the year; the flood season comes along about the first part of the year, in January or February.

PRIORITY OF FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECTS

Mr. CANNON. You have told us that there are many authorized flood-control projects in a deferred status. Now, do you consider this project as having a top priority?

General ROBINS. On account of the fact that if we have a flood it will literally tie up traffic carrying war materials to the west coast for the Pacific operation.

Mr. LUDLOW. This is justified entirely as a military project?

General ROBINS. Not entirely; it is justified economically on its peacetime merits, but it is very essential for the war effort not to have these railroads tied up that are moving materials to the Pacific.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think it is common opinion the war will be over before this project will ever get through. How soon do you think it will be completed?

General ROBINS. It will be completed in 6 months, by the 1st of January 1946.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is mainly to protect three railroads as I understand.

General ROBINS. There are three railroads involved, and it also protects a lot of cities and protects a lot of towns in that area.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is there cooperation by the railroads?

General ROBINS. Yes; by the railroads and by the communities.

Mr. LUDLOW. To what extent?

General ROBINS. To the extent of \$678,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. The railroads and local people are putting up \$678,000?

General ROBINS. And they furnish the rights-of-way and take care of certain bridge alterations.

Mr. TABER. How much of a job is this, and how much trouble has there been connected with it? How much flood trouble have they had at these particular places?

General ROBINS. They have had trouble, in the past; two railroads come through Lytle canyon and the other along the Santa Ana River into which Lytle Creek flows.

Mr. TABER. This is the Santa Ana River?

General ROBINS. Yes; the Southern Pacific Railroad follows the Santa Ana.

Mr. TABER. What are you going to do with it?

General ROBINS. We are going to put up dikes and channels; it is for dikes and channel improvements.

Mr. TABER. How wide are these creeks, these tributaries to the Santa Ana River?

General ROBINS. They vary in width. At some places they are very narrow and at other places they spread out for quite a little distance. They are just dry canyons when there are no floods, and then when the rains come they spread out over quite an area.

Mr. TABER. How long a stretch will these channel improvements cover?

General ROBINS. I think that the improvement extends over a strip of the river and creeks to about 15 miles.

Mr. TABER. The dikes will not make more floods after you put them in?

General ROBINS. No.

Mr. TABER. Do you have any idea that this operation will result in stopping the floods?

General ROBINS. It will stop the damage from the floods; yes.

Mr. TABER. You say you are going to create a bypass structure to permit the peaks of excessively high floods to discharge down the old east channel of Lytle Creek. Does this flood damage result from the channels in the creek that somebody else has made?

General ROBINS. No.

Mr. TABER. Putting in the channels. Who put in those channels?

General ROBINS. Nature; they result from the debris coming out of the creeks and being deposited, and eroding the banks; that is what does the damage.

Mr. TABER. Well, the removal of the debris and that sort of thing; if that is cleared out, then you would not have to spend all of this money. How about that?

General ROBINS. We have got to clear it; you have got to make a diversion channel, because if you just take out the debris, the channel will fill up again, and when the flood comes in it will simply bring in more debris out of the mountains that will spread out over the bed of the river. In the dry season you never have any difficulty—they are just dry beds—and what we want to do is try to get the water into the channel where it will not do any harm during the flood.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is the \$8,055,000 going to do the whole job, if it is appropriated?

General ROBINS. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Have you made a careful detailed survey of the job upon which this estimate is predicated?

General ROBINS. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I notice the estimate calls for local cooperation of \$678,000. What is that based on?

General ROBINS. That is based on the cost of getting the rights-of-way and certain bridge alterations that have to be made.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is that a matter of negotiation or is it a matter of law or upon what is the determination made?

General ROBINS. There is in the law a provision for local cooperation, and they must furnish the rights-of-way and the changes to bridges.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. And that is all?

General ROBINS. That is all that they do; yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. General Robins, I would like to ask this question: Is it not a fact that you have 3 transcontinental lines and 2 electric lines and 18 communities, some three and a half million people involved in this program?

General ROBINS. Yes, I believe that is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I understand, if my information is correct, that this project has been approved and has been fostered both by the Army and Navy, who are interested in maintaining our communications up and down the west coast, and those communications are, with the exception of one or two lines, carried through this particular canyon. Is that correct?

General ROBINS. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. And insofar as participation is concerned the communities are participating according to the requirements in the organic act?

General ROBINS. Yes, sir; they have given all the assurance that they will meet the requirements of the law.

Mr. SHEPPARD. And insofar as the emergency of this project is concerned—and I use the term "emergency" based on a report that has been made by the Office of Defense Transportation and also by the War Production Board, that it will need to be completed as rapidly as possible. I believe in response to an inquiry by Mr. Cannon you stated this program could be consummated in approximately 6 months after it was gotten under way.

General ROBINS. Yes; that is right.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Insofar as the reports of availability of manpower is concerned, I have been advised that there is available manpower to do this work as soon as you are ready to start on it.

General ROBINS. Yes, we have clearance from the War Production Board and War Manpower Commission that we will get materials and manpower.

Mr. SHEPPARD. That has been cleared?

General ROBINS. That has all been cleared as a military necessity.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The presentation is here made upon the basis of military necessity; is that correct?

General ROBINS. Yes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. No further questions.

Mr. LUDLOW. You stated, General, that the local contribution would be \$678,000. Could you segregate that and tell us what the railroads are doing?

General ROBINS. The railroads?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes; it seems to me they are the ones primarily concerned.

General ROBINS. We do not know, Mr. Ludlow, how much of that local contribution the railroads are making themselves. They have an arrangement with the local people, but our best guess is they will carry a very large part of it.

Mr. SHEPPARD. May I answer that for you? Under the existing circumstances, as of the moment, they are carrying better than two-thirds of it.

RELIEF OF AREAS IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. CANNON. General Robins, the committee has before it also a bill (H. R. 1679) making an appropriation for the relief of areas in the State of New Jersey damaged by the hurricane of September 14, 1944.

What is the attitude of the Department on such an appropriation?

General ROBINS. Mr. Chairman, the War Department has never been called on to handle anything of this kind. This is the first time I have seen this bill. It provides funds for the repair and construction of bulkheads, jetties, groins, sea walls, boardwalks, sewers, streets, and other public property in the areas in the State of New Jersey damaged by the hurricane which occurred during the month of September 1944.

I could not speak for the War Department on this, but I do not see how the War Department would be in a position to make any recommendation until they had made an investigation of what is involved. There is no precedent for the War Department's going into the repair of such works that have been damaged by storm.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Auchincloss, who is the author of this bill, testified here at a hearing on April 24, 1945, that your corps was making a survey of the damaged area under authority contained in the last flood-control act. What is the nature of that survey, and what is its status at the present time?

General ROBINS. We are making a survey of Absecon Island, N. J., with a view to the protection of Atlantic City, Ventnor, Margate City, Longport, and other areas on the New Jersey coast that have been affected from floods due to tide and wind.

Also, the same kind of survey at Rehoboth Beach, Bethany Beach, Lewes, and Fenwick Island, Del., and other points along the Delaware coast, with a view to providing protection against damage resulting from erosion and from floods due to wind and tide.

Those surveys are for flood control and they are not for the repair of private works that have been damaged. They are to ascertain what measures are needed to protect those localities from inundation.

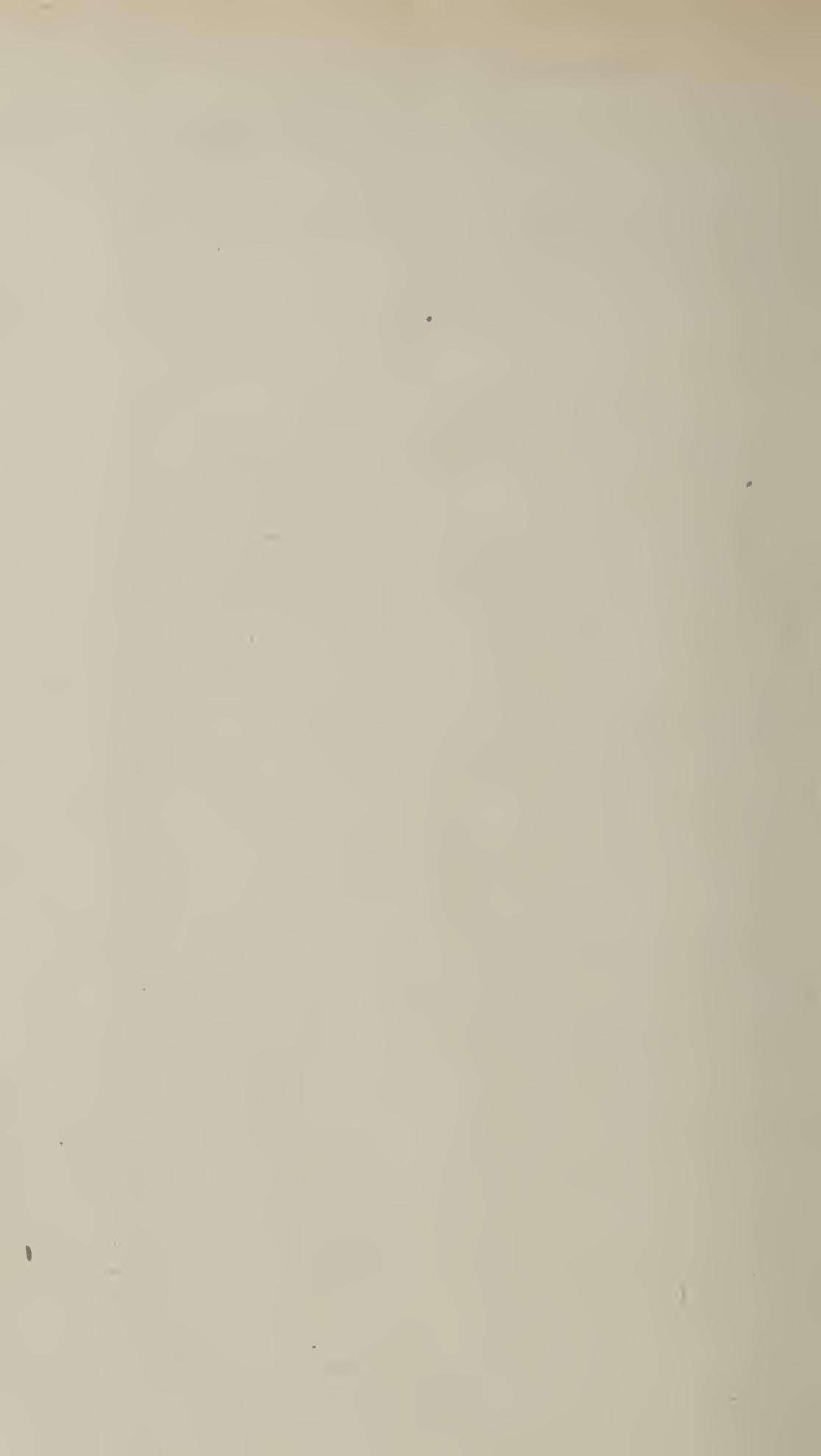
Mr. CANNON. Your survey is with a view to future protection and has nothing to do with the proposals made in the bill?

General ROBINS. That is right, sir.

Mr. CANNON. There is no precedent for the War Department to undertake work of this character?

General ROBINS. No, sir. The only work we have undertaken for protecting beaches from erosion, et cetera, has been on our own property. As you remember, there is a beach erosion board which Congress has created. We make surveys in cooperation with local people. The local people put up part of the money for the surveys. The Federal Government has not so far done any work for the protection of private beaches.

Mr. CANNON. Thank you, General Robins.



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79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 207

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 30, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work,
and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the sum of \$12,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of
4 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
5 as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of
6 the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of
7 Engineers for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of
8 levees and other flood-control works which have been
9 threatened or destroyed by the recent floods, or which may
10 be threatened or destroyed by later floods, and for com-
11 pletion of work begun under the Acts entitled "An Act to

1 provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary
2 by recent floods, and for other purposes", approved respec-
3 tively July 12, 1943, and May 29, 1944.

4 SEC. 2. Two million dollars of the balance of the appro-
5 priation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency
6 Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943 flood restoration loans,
7 is hereby reappropriated and made available until June 30,
8 1946, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in such manner
9 and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe,
10 to make loans and grants to farmers whose property has been
11 or may be destroyed or damaged by floods in 1945 and to
12 service loans made under such appropriation in connection
13 with the 1943 and 1944 floods: *Provided*, That of such
14 amount not to exceed \$300,000 shall be used for grants
15 and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administra-
16 tive expenses.

17 SEC. 3. For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
18 "Flood control, general", including the objects specified
19 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation
20 Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain
21 available until expended, \$8,055,000.

79TH CONGRESS H. J. RES. 207
1ST SESSION

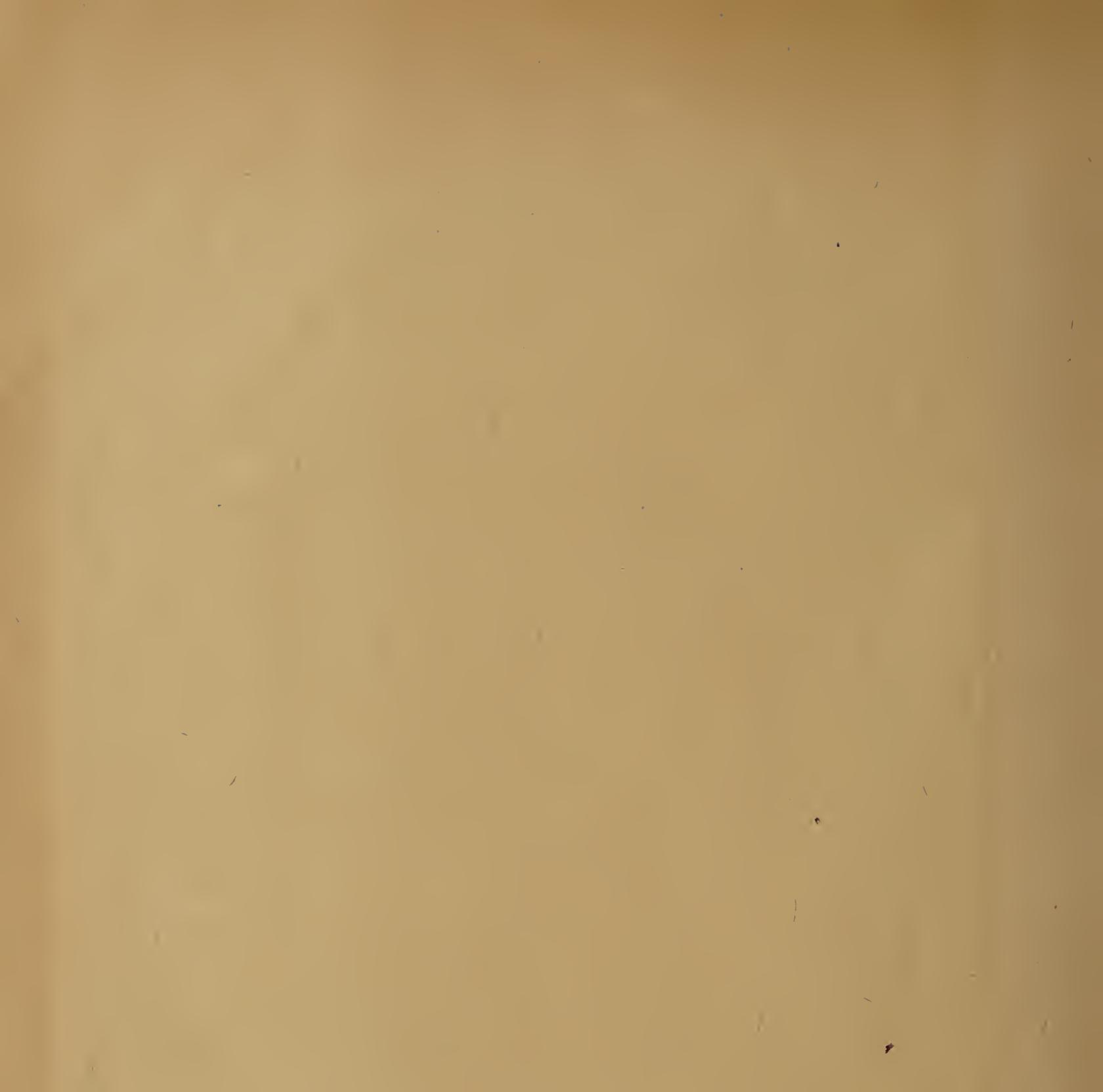
JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri .

MAY 30, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations



BILLS INTRODUCED

26. FOOD SUPPLY. H. Res. 278, by Rep. Hope, Kans., authorizing the Agriculture Committee to investigate the effect upon the food supply of the order of the WPB to permit distillers to manufacture distilled liquors for beverage purposes, during the month of July 1945. To Rules Committee. (p. 5438) Extension of remarks of author (p. A2802).

27. FLOOD RELIEF; APPROPRIATIONS. H.J. Res. 208, by Rep. Cannon, Mo., making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 5438.)

28. EXTENSION WORK. S. 1078, by Sen. Thomas, Okla. (by request), to foster the cooperative agricultural educational work of the extension services; to free the extension services from the performance of nongovernmental functions; and to promote economy in the expenditure of public funds for the conduct of cooperative agricultural extension work. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 5447.)

29. VETERANS. S. 1070.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G. P. O.

30. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. H.R. 3024. Senate Appropriations Committee.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments of any particular bill.

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 1: S. Finance, Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; Joint Committee on Organization of Congress; H. Appropriations, war agencies (ex.); H. Agriculture, school-lunch program; H. Expenditures in Executive Departments, financial control of government corporations; H. Irrigation, settlement of veterans on Reclamation Bureau lands (ex.); H. Military Affairs, scientific research (ex.); H. Small Business, financial problems of small business; H. Rules, Bretton Woods monetary agreements.

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HISTORICAL LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE: Legislative-history compilations have been prepared on some of the more important legislation affecting agriculture. These histories consist of the various prints of bills, hearings, committee reports, debates, and laws, together with summaries of the legislation. Copies of bills and other legislative material for the last few years, including a set of the Congressional Record since 1900, are also on file in connection with this legislative-reference service.

All of this material is available for reference and lending purposes by calling Ext. 4654 or sending to Room 112 Administration Building. The work is performed by Mrs. Velma Reaves, a member of the Department Library staff.

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17. SUGAR SHORTAGE. Rep. Reed, N.Y., criticized the administration's sugar-control program, stating that once it obtained the control of sugar it forgot the importance of proper production, distribution, and price incentive" (p. A2827).

18. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Colmer, Miss., inserted newspaper editorials commending the work and report of the House Special Committee on Post-War Economic Planning in connection with the question of post-war foreign trade (p. A2827).
Rep. Mills, Ark., inserted an Arkansas Gazette editorial favoring extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act as an expression toward international cooperation (p. A2826).
Speech in the House by Rep. Robsion, Ky., opposing H.R. 3240, the trade-agreements bill, stating, "This bill will not promote world peace or improve our foreign commerce or aid prosperity for our country" (pp. A2808-10).

19. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Rep. Henry, Wis., inserted a Jefferson County Union editorial criticizing OPA's "red tape" procedures and regulations (p. A2805).
Rep. Dendero, Mich., inserted a doctor's letter regarding the welfare of expectant mothers and food allotments (p. A2825).

20. RECONVERSION; EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Ellender, La., inserted Sen. Murray's (Mont.) address before the Chicago Reconversion Conference in which he spoke favoring full-employment legislation, stating that it "establishes a national policy based on the Government's responsibilities toward full production, employment, and economic stability" (pp. A2801-2).
Rep. Judd, Minn., inserted a business firm's letter discussing "some of the difficulties with which the Employment Service has to contend" (pp. A2823-4).

21. MILITARY TRAINING. Sen. Taft, Ohio, inserted his address opposing peacetime military training (pp. A2814-6).

22. SOCIAL SECURITY. Sen. Wagner, N.Y., inserted statements by the Physicians Forum, AFL, and CIO favoring his social security bill, \$1050 (p. A2819).

23. MINERALS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Arizona, discussing the development of the West as one approach to post-war full employment (p. A2824).

24. MEAT SUPPLY. Rep. Schwabe, Okla., inserted C. W. Cotton's (chairman, agriculture department of the Tulsa (Okla.) C of C) telegram criticizing "Government restrictions" in view of the livestock marketing and food situation, and inserted a Tulsa Daily World article on the subject (pp. A2806-8).

25. REGIONAL AUTHORITIES. Rep. Gwynne, Iowa, inserted a Flint Creek Local (National Farmers Union) of Hall, Mont., resolution opposing various bills to create regional authorities (p. A2806).
Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted an Omaha Evening World-Herald editorial opposing the establishment of an MVA (pp. A2820-1).

available. This is a reasonable, constructive suggestion, and I earnestly hope the majority leadership will act favorably upon it.

**ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION
SIGNED**

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 903. An act for the relief of the estate of Myles Perz;

H. R. 1947. An act to authorize an increase in the pay of the chaplain at the United States Military Academy while serving under reappointment for an additional term or terms;

H. R. 2007. An act for the relief of Hattie Bowers; and

H. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to an agreement amending the original agreement entered into by the States of New York and Vermont relating to the creation of the Lake Champlain Bridge Commission.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 383. An act to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work; and

S. 938. An act to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 903. An act for the relief of the estate of Myles Perz;

H. R. 1947. An act to authorize an increase in the pay of the chaplain at the United States Military Academy while serving under reappointment for an additional term or terms;

H. R. 2007. An act for the relief of Hattie Bowers; and

H. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to an agreement amending the original agreement entered into by the States of New York and Vermont relating to the creation of the Lake Champlain Bridge Commission.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. PACE, for 6 days, until June 7, on account of important business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 1, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(Friday, June 1, 1945)

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will hold a meeting in

open session, on Friday, June 1, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., in room 356, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Friday, June 1, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, June 1, 1945, to resume public hearings on H. R. 3170, a bill to provide Federal aid for the development of public airports, and to amend existing law relating to air-navigation facilities.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

(Friday, June 1, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, June 1, 1945, to resume hearings on H. R. 2117.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

(Friday, June 1, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Patents on Friday, June 1, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., to consider H. R. 2630.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

(Tuesday, June 5, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Public Lands on Tuesday, June 5, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time testimony will be heard on H. R. 170.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Monday, June 11, 1945)

There will be a public hearing before Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary, beginning at 10 a. m., on Monday, June 11, 1945, on the bill H. R. 2788, to amend title 28 of the Judicial Code in regard to the limitation of certain actions, and for other purposes. The hearing will be held in room 346, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(Tuesday, June 12, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the full Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads on Tuesday, June 12, 1945, at 10 a. m., at which time hearings will be resumed on H. R. 3235, a bill readjusting the rates of postage on books.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Thursday, June 14, 1945)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold an executive hearing at 10:30 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, June 14, 1945, on H. R. 173, H. R. 1584, and H. R. 2256.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Friday, June 15, 1945)

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary will conduct hearings on Friday, June 15, 1945, beginning at 10 a. m., on the bills H. R. 33 and H. R. 3338, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto (referees: method of appoint-

ment, compensation, etc.). The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

(Monday, June 18, 1945)

The Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled hearings, to begin at 10 a. m., on Monday, June 18, 1945, on the following joint resolutions: House Joint Resolution 67, to declare the policy of the Government of the United States in regard to tide and submerged lands; and House Joint Resolution 118, House Joint Resolution 119, House Joint Resolution 122, House Joint Resolution 123, House Joint Resolution 124, House Joint Resolution 125, House Joint Resolution 128, House Joint Resolution 129, House Joint Resolution 130, House Joint Resolution 134, House Joint Resolution 137, House Joint Resolution 138, House Joint Resolution 146, House Joint Resolution 148, House Joint Resolution 153, House Joint Resolution 172, and House Joint Resolution 193, entitled "To quiet the titles of the respective States and others to lands beneath tidewaters and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States, and to prevent further clouding of such titles". The hearings will be held in the Judiciary Committee room 346, House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

523. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in Quonset hut No. 2, Hamoaze House, Plymouth, Devon, England, on December 31, 1944, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 230. Resolution authorizing that the report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 16, 1942, on a cooperative beach-erosion study of the Lake Erie shore line in the vicinity of Huron, Ohio, and subsequent correspondence in relation thereto, be printed, with illustrations, as a House document; without amendment (Rept. No. 630). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 276. Resolution providing for the printing, as a House document, of the proceedings of the one hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the independence of Poland; without amendment (Rept. No. 631). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 277. Resolution providing for the printing as a House document the proceedings in commemoration of Pan American Day; without amendment (Rept. No. 632). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 3238. A bill readjusting the rates of postage on catalogs and similar printed advertising and other matter of fourth-class mail, and for

other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 648). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina: Committee on Ways and Means. House Joint Resolution 206. Joint resolution extending the time for the release of powers of appointment for the purposes of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code; without amendment (Rept. No. 649). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Concurrent Resolution 60. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing as a public document of a revised edition of House Document No. 619, Seventy-seventh Congress, entitled "Our American Government: What Is It? How Does It Function?" and providing for the printing of additional copies thereof; without amendment (Rept. No. 650). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 392. An act for the relief of Nebraska Wesleyan University and Herman Piatt; without amendment (Rept. No. 633). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRANAHAN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 892. A bill for the relief of Madeline J. MacDonald; without amendment (Rept. No. 634). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1007. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Beatrice Brown Waggoner; with amendment (Rept. No. 635). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COMBS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1008. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Harriette E. Harris; with amendment (Rept. No. 636). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1313. A bill for the relief of Lester B. McAllister and others; with amendment (Rept. No. 637). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1320. A bill for the relief of M. Elizabeth Quay; without amendment (Rept. No. 638). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COMBS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1560. A bill for the relief of J. B. Grigsby; with amendment (Rept. No. 639). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1595. A bill for the relief of the borough of Beach Haven, Ocean County, N. J.; with amendment (Rept. No. 640). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1678. A bill for the relief of Batista Illinico; with amendment (Rept. No. 641). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1856. A bill for the relief of Southwestern Drug Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 642). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COMBS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1891. A bill for the relief of the Grandview Hospital; without amendment (Rept. No. 643). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1917. A bill for the relief of John R. Jennings; with amendment (Rept. No. 644). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1958. A bill for the relief of L. A. Williams; with amendment (Rept. No. 645). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COMBS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2060. A bill for the relief of D. W. Key; with amendment (Rept. No. 646). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. COMBS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2226. A bill for the relief of Hugh P. Gunnells and Mrs. Dezaree Gunnells; with amendment (Rept. No. 647). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 3361. A bill to amend paragraph (1) of section 73 of the Hawaiian organic act, as amended; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. J. Res. 208. Joint resolution making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. Res. 278. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to investigate the effect upon the food supply of the order of the War Production Board to permit distillers to manufacture distilled liquors for beverage purposes during the month of July 1945; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to assist families of servicemen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to exempt from taxation the income of overseas veterans to the limit of \$5,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. R. 3362. A bill for the relief of O. P. Henry; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3363. A bill for the relief of Paul W. Mankin; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3364. A bill for the relief of E. C. Browder and Charles Keylon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MONRONEY:

H. R. 3365. A bill for the relief of Kay Beth Bednar; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 3366. A bill for the relief of Thomas M. Farley, Susie Farley, Donna Louise Farley, Hennen Moss, and Melvin Moss; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

816. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of William Bierman and 31 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

817. Also, petition of Paul Lungstras and 33 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

818. Also, petition of W. J. Wright and 31 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

819. Also, petition of H. M. James and 29 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

820. Also, petition of C. F. Fostner and 31 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

821. By Mr. ROWAN: Petition of Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

822. By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: Petition of the Citizens Joint Committee on National Representation for the District of Columbia, and the president of the Constitution and Cooperative Organization, whose names are subscribed hereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

823. By the SPEAKER: Petition of city of Dearborn, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to protesting the action of the Federal Public Housing Authority; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

824. Also, petition of the Alameda County Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging that Congress expedite the payment of compensation claims by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 208

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 31, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

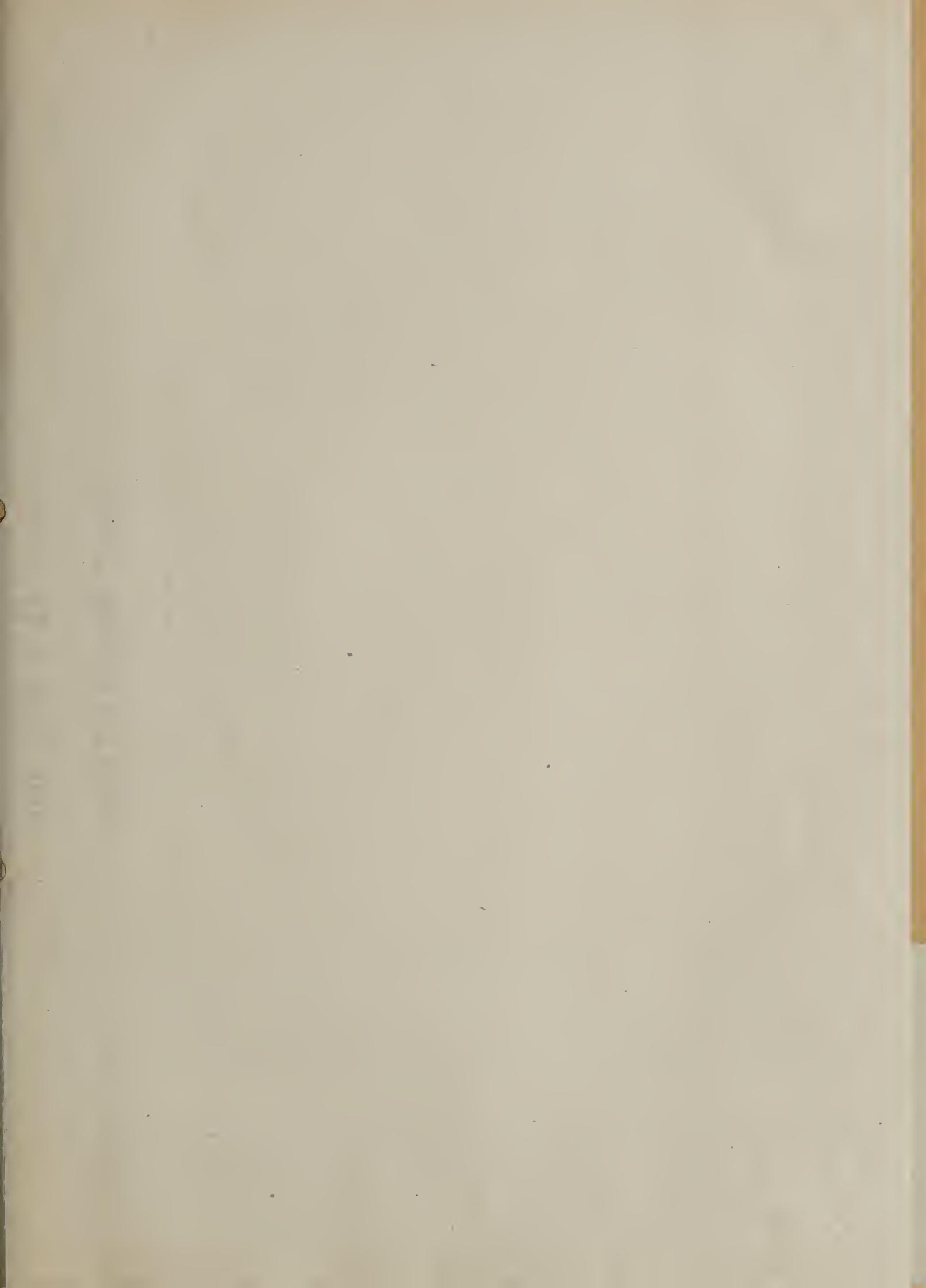
Making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work,
and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the sum of \$12,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of
4 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
5 as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of
6 the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of
7 Engineers for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of
8 levees and other flood-control works which have been
9 threatened or destroyed by the recent floods, or which may
10 be threatened or destroyed by later floods, and for com-
11 pletion of work begun under the Acts entitled "An Act to

1 provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary
2 by recent floods, and for other purposes", approved, respec-
3 tively, July 12, 1943, and May 29, 1944.

4 SEC. 2. Two million dollars of the balance of the appro-
5 priation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency
6 Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943 flood restoration loans,
7 is hereby reappropriated and made available until June 30,
8 1946, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in such manner
9 and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe,
10 to make loans and grants to farmers whose property has been
11 or may be destroyed or damaged by floods in 1945 and to
12 service loans made under such appropriation in connection
13 with the 1943 and 1944 floods: *Provided*, That of such
14 amount not to exceed \$300,000 shall be used for grants
15 and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administra-
16 tive expenses.

17 SEC. 3. For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
18 "Flood control, general", including the objects specified
19 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation
20 Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain
21 available until expended, \$8,055,000, and such sum is hereby
22 appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
23 appropriated.



79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 208

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

MAY 31, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued June 2, 1945, for actions of Friday, June 1, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate confirmed nomination of Anderson to be Secretary of Agriculture and continued debate on Interior appropriation bill. House committee reported flood-relief appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Clinton P. Anderson to be Secretary of Agriculture (pp. 5540-1).
2. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.R.3024 (pp. 5483, 5523-40).
Agreed to committee amendments relating to soil and moisture-conservation operations (p. 5483); Bonneville Power Administration and Office of Fishery Coordinator (p. 5523); Grazing Service fire fighting and range improvements (pp. 5524-25); General Land Office (p. 5525); Indian Affairs' agricultural work (p. 5526), Bureau of Reclamation (p. 5531); National Park Service (pp. 5535-6); and Fish and Wildlife Service (pp. 5536-7).
Passed over until Monday the item for Central Valley Project (pp. 5533, 5540).
3. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Both Houses received the President's message on the problems involved in finishing the war with Japan (pp. 5519-23, 5543-7). In his message the President stated, "In a number of important items there will be little change in demand for an indefinite period. These include food, clothing, petroleum products, lumber, and certain chemicals. It is likely that all these will remain on the critical list. Leather is tight; so are textiles. There is a shortage of cotton duck and fabrics for clothing. The food problem has been accentuated by the steadily increasing numbers the Army has been called upon to feed."
4. INFORMATION ON THE GOVERNMENT. Concurred in H.Con. Res. 50, authorizing a revision of H.Doc. 619, 77th Cong., "Our American Government: What It Is? How Does It Function?" (p. 5519).

5. DETAIL OF EMPLOYEES. Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported pursuant to S. Res. 319, 78th Cong., the names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate (includes 2 FS employees) (p. 5482).
6. EDUCATION; VETERANS. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted National Association of State Universities' resolutions urging Federal support for veterans for educational purposes (p. 5480).
7. FARM LOANS; VETERANS. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a resolution adopted by various farm-loan associations requesting that the Federal Farm Mortgage Act be amended, to eliminate all features now in conflict with the laws of N. Dak., to protect the rights of such returning veterans, and to make available to them, first-mortgage farm loans (p. 5481).
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 4 (p. 5541).

HOUSE

9. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Rep. Andreson, Minn., commended the nomination of Clinton P. Anderson to be Secretary of Agriculture and War Food Administrator; stated that the "famine in meat, poultry, and sugar...is largely due to improper planning by Washington bureaucracy"; charged QPA with major responsibility for the present food situation; recommended a prompt reexamination of food commitments to military, lend-lease, UNRRA, and the FEA; and stated, "There is only one solution in the coming food crisis, and that is, to secure an abundance of production" (pp. 5555-6).
10. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Rich, Pa., commended the "good service" rendered by private enterprise in extending their power lines to farmers and urged that this work be permitted to continue (p. 5548).
11. NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 3368 (H. Rept. 653) (pp. 5547, 5559).
12. POSTAGE RATES. Passed as reported H.R. 2502, to readjust the rates of postage on fourth-class mail matter. During the debate on this bill, several members discussed the probable effects of this bill on farmers (pp. 5548-55, 5556).
13. FLOOD RELIEF. Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H.J. Res. 208, making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work (H. Rept. 652). Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill. (p. 5559.) (see Item 20.)
14. HOUSING. Public Buildings and Grounds Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3322, to amend the National Housing Act so as to provide housing for veterans (H. Rept. 651) (p. 5559.)
15. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 3314, to provide for U. S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (p. 5559).
16. EDUCATION; VETERANS. Received a Mass. Legislature memorial urging an increase in subsistence for veterans while pursuing educational courses (p. 5560).

17. TERRITORIES. Agreed to as reported H. Res. 236, directing a study and investigation of various questions and problems relating to Alaska and Hawaii (pp. 5558-9). *See notes for 17 in different parts of the same section.*

18. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 4 (p. 5559). Legislative program as announced by Majority Leader McCormack; Mon., Flood-control appropriation bill and Consent Calendar; Tues., Private Calendar; Tues. and Wed., International monetary fund bill; Thurs. and Fri., war agencies appropriation bill (p. 5557).

BILLS INTRODUCED

19. EXTENSION WORK. H. S. 1078 (see Digest 108) provides that the matching funds of States for extension work may originate from State legislature appropriations or those provided by State, county, college, local, or other public authorities; that no payment of funds shall be made to any State the laws of which (1) establish a private farm organization as an official operating agency for the State, (2) require the organization of farmers as a prerequisite to the conduct of cooperative agricultural work in any locality, or (3) provide for furnishing housing, publicity, or clerical or similar services to any private farm organization; for certification for payment of funds by State extension directors to the Secretary of Agriculture, no part of such funds having been used for payment of salary, wages, or expenses of any person who may have acted as a representative, agent, salesman, or solicitor of membership of any business, commercial, or farm organization or enterprise; and repeals the provision in the Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1920, authorizing acceptance of contributions from outside sources.

20. FLOOD CONTROL; APPROPRIATIONS. H. J. Res. 208 (see Digest 108) makes available until June 30, 1946, \$2,000,000 of the balance of the \$15,000,000 appropriation to this Department for loans and grants to farmers whose property has been or may be damaged by floods in 1945 and for servicing loans made under such appropriation in connection with 1943 and 1944 floods, provided that not more than \$300,000 shall be used for grants and not more than \$200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses; appropriates \$12,000,000 to the War Department for the repair, etc., of flood-control works destroyed or which may be destroyed by floods; and provides for an additional \$8,055,000 for "Flood control, general" in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946.

(H. J. Res. 207, see Digest 107, is identical except it did not contain the appropriating phrase under "Flood control, general").

(See Item 13.)

ITEM IN FEDERAL REGISTER, June 1, 1945

21. FLAG DAY. President's Proclamation designating June 14, 1945, as Flag Day and directing that the flag be displayed on all public buildings (p. 6431).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. ELECTRIFICATION. Speech in the House by Rep. Rankin, Miss., including REAdDep-
uty Administrator Nicholson's letter, favoring additional appropriations for
rural electrification (pp. A2829-30).

23. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., including
WF Administrator Jones' letter, criticizing OPA and WFA administration of the
dairy-food products program (p. A2834).

24. LEND-LEASE. Rep. Chiperfield, Ill., inserted his letter (also signed by other
Members of the House) to the President, relative to post-war lend-lease
(pp. A2833-4).
Speech in the House by Rep. Hoffman, Mich., including a MacMillan Co.
letter, criticizing lend-lease administration (p. A2836).

25. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., inserted the American National Livestock
Association's statement opposing further reduction in tariffs (pp. A2843-4).

26. EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Hoey, N.C., inserted a High Point (N.C.) Enterprise editorial
opposing the Bill providing for a permanent FEPC (p. A2845).

27. EDUCATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Randolph, W.Va., including his corre-
spondence with the Charleston (W.Va.) Superintendent of Free Schools and the
State Education Assn. Secretary, favoring H. Res. 215, providing for an inter-
national educational organization (pp. A2848-9).

28. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Buffett, Nebr., inserted an excerpt from the minor-
ity report, "Governmental Bretton Woods Propaganda Drive Blacks Out Democratic
Processes"; a New York Herald Tribune editorial on the Bretton Woods agreements
in relation to the peace conference; and a general statement of the minority
views on the Bretton Woods agreements (pp. A2840, A2842, A2841).
Rep. Wolcott, Mich., inserted Charles S. Dewey's (Ill.) letter favoring
the Bretton Woods agreements (pp. A2834-5).

29. MILITARY TRAINING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Arends, Ill., including a
Daily Pantagraph editorial discussing compulsory peacetime military training
(pp. A2837-8).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Canfield, N.J., including Gould Lincoln's
statement favoring peacetime military training (pp. A2839-40).

30. RESEARCH; PERSONNEL. Rep. McDonough, Calif., inserted a Saturday Evening Post
editorial, "We Face a Famine of Scientists" (pp. A2838-9).

31. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Ariz., including Lytle
S. Adam's plan for sowing seed by airplane, discussing the restoration of
vegetation on western range lands to protect the investment in irrigation,
reclamation, and power projects (p. A2839).

For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call
Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised,
routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 2: S. Finance, extension of Reciprocal
Trade-Agreements Act; H. Indian Affairs, San Carlos irrigation project.

by me as chairman of the committee at the request of the committee.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Does the gentleman's committee contemplate making any examination to see whether or not the various police activities in the Territory of Alaska, for instance, may be consolidated and unified?

As I understand it, they have several different constabularies operating in that Territory. One has to do with game, one has to do with timber, and so forth. Does the gentleman contemplate making any examination to ascertain in regard to that matter?

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. That would come within the purview of the resolution and the committee hopes to take that matter up as well as several other equally important matters that are now pending and which, in the opinion of the committee, should be looked into very carefully.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have talked with the members of the minority on the Committee on Territories, and there is no opposition to this resolution. I hope it will be passed unanimously.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the War Food Administration.

Mr. THOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one the speech he delivered on Decoration Day at Newcomerstown, Ohio.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. HEDRICK, for 3 days, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were theretupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1804. An act to amend the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of the Tingit and Haida Indians of Alaska," approved June 5, 1942; and

H.R. 2600. An act to amend section 9 of the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction, extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941, as amended.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, ad-

joined until Monday, June 4, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

(Monday, June 4, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Roads at 10:30 a. m., Monday, June 4, 1945, in Room 1011, New House Office Building, to resume hearings on H. R. 2840.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

(Tuesday, June 5, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on the Public Lands on Tuesday, June 5, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time testimony will be heard on H. R. 170.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Monday, June 11, 1945)

There will be a public hearing before Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary, beginning at 10 a. m., on Monday, June 11, 1945, on the bill H. R. 2788, to amend title 28 of the Judicial Code in regard to the limitation of certain actions, and for other purposes. The hearing will be held in room 346, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

(Tuesday, June 12, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the full Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads on Tuesday, June 12, 1945, at 10 a. m., at which time hearings will be resumed on H. R. 3235, a bill readjusting the rates of postage on books.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Thursday, June 14, 1945)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold an executive hearing at 10:30 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, June 14, 1945, on H. R. 173, H. R. 1584, and H. R. 2256.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Friday, June 15, 1945)

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary will conduct hearings on Friday, June 15, 1945, beginning at 10 a. m., on the bills H. R. 33 and H. R. 3338, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto (referees: method of appointing, compensation, etc.). The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

(Monday, June 18, 1945)

The Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled hearings, to begin at 10 a. m., on Monday, June 18, 1945, on the following joint resolutions: House Joint Resolution 67, to declare the policy of the Government of the United States in regard to tide and submerged lands; and House Joint Resolution 118, House Joint Resolution 119, House Joint Resolution 122, House Joint Resolution 123, House Joint Resolution 124, House Joint Resolution 125, House Joint Resolution 128, House Joint Resolution 129, House Joint Resolution 130, House Joint Resolution 134, House Joint Resolution 137, House

Joint Resolution 138, House Joint Resolution 146, House Joint Resolution 148, House Joint Resolution 153, House Joint Resolution 172, and House Joint Resolution 193, entitled "To quiet the titles of the respective States and others to lands beneath tidewaters and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States and to prevent further clouding of such titles." The hearings will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

524. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Archivist of the United States transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LANHAM: Committee on Public Buildings and grounds. H. R. 3322. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provisions of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 651). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 208. Resolution making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 652). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 3368. A bill making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 653). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on Rivers and Harbors. H. R. 2032. A bill authorizing general shore-line investigations at Federal expense, and to repeal an act for the improvement and protection of the beaches along the shores of the United States, approved June 26, 1936; with amendment (Rept. No. 654). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 279. A resolution providing for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 208, a joint resolution making an appropriation for emergency flood control work, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 655). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 280. A resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 3314, a bill to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; without amendment (Rept. No. 656). Referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2732) granting an increase of

pension to Matthew Henson; Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3259) granting a pension to Matthew Henson; Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII,

Mr. BUCK introduced a bill (H. R. 3367) to amend Public Law 44, Seventy-eighth Congress, as amended, which was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. McGEHEE introduced a bill (H. R. 3369) to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the naval auxiliary air station, Pungo, Norfolk, Va., on February 13, 1945, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

825. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Buford D. Cook and 29 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any pro-

hibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

826. Also, petition of William Bierman and 31 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

827. Also, petition of Buelah Mann and 31 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

828. Also, petition of W. H. Werne and 26 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

829. Also, petition of E. L. Bugg and 27 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

830. By Mr. GEELAN: Resolution adopted by the State of Connecticut General Assembly, memorializing Congress in behalf of an amendment to the Constitution concerning the ratification of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

831. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Wade Watson, Hillsboro, Tex., suggesting amendments to the Emergency Price Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

832. Also, petition of Hon. William C. Morrow of Hillsboro, Tex., favoring House bill 2536; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

833. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachu-

sets, urging increase of subsistence allowances for war veterans while pursuing educational courses; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

834. Also memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, urging enactment of unemployment insurance for the maritime service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

835. By Mr. SHEPPARD: Memorial of the Senate of the Legislature of California relative to memorializing the officers and agencies of the Federal Government to take immediate action for the conversion of the Kaiser steel plant at Fontana, Calif., to a peacetime industry; to the Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning.

836. By Mr. WELCH: Senate Joint Resolution 19 of the California Legislature, relative to memorializing Congress to maintain the existing gold reserve ratios and to enact legislation to increase the monetary value of gold; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

837. Also memorial of the Senate of the Legislature of California, relative to memorializing the officers and agencies of the Federal Government to take immediate action for the conversion of the Kaiser steel plant at Fontana, Calif., to a peacetime industry; to the Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning.

838. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Leavenworth, Kans., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the formation of a Missouri Valley Authority; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 208

JUNE 1, 1945.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky, from the Committee on Rules, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 279]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 279, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



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79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

House Calendar No. 153

H. RES. 279

[Report No. 655]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 1, 1945

Mr. BATES of Kentucky, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House
3 resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on
4 the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint
5 resolution (H. J. Res. 208) making an appropriation for
6 emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes. That
7 after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint
8 resolution and shall be confined to the joint resolution and
9 shall continue not to exceed one hour to be equally divided
10 and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority
11 member of the Committee on Appropriations, the joint
12 resolution shall be read for amendment under the five-

79TH CONGRESS H. RES. 279
1ST SESSION

[Report No. 655]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. J. Res. 208, a joint resolution making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BATES of Kentucky

JUNE 1, 1945

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

1 minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the joint
2 resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and
3 report the same back to the House with such amendments
4 as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall
5 be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amend-
6 ments thereto to final passage without intervening motion
7 except one motion to recommit.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

Union Calendar No. 175

H. J. RES. 208

[Report No. 652]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 31, 1945

Mr. CANNON of Missouri introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 1, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the sum of \$12,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of
4 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
5 as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of
6 the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of
7 Engineers for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of
8 levees and other flood-control works which have been
9 threatened or destroyed by the recent floods, or which may
10 be threatened or destroyed by later floods, and for com-

1 pletion of work begun under the Acts entitled "An Act to
2 provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary
3 by recent floods, and for other purposes", approved, respec-
4 tively, July 12, 1943, and May 29, 1944.

5 SEC. 2. Two million dollars of the balance of the appro-
6 priation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency
7 Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943 flood restoration loans,
8 is hereby reappropriated and made available until June 30,
9 1946, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in such manner
10 and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe,
11 to make loans and grants to farmers whose property has been
12 or may be destroyed or damaged by floods in 1945 and to
13 service loans made under such appropriation in connection
14 with the 1943 and 1944 floods: *Provided*, That of such
15 amount not to exceed \$300,000 shall be used for grants
16 and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administra-
17 tive expenses.

18 SEC. 3. For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
19 "Flood control, general", including the objects specified
20 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation
21 Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain
22 available until expended, \$8,055,000, and such sum is hereby
23 appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
24 appropriated.

79TH CONGRESS H. J. RES. 208
1ST SESSION

[Report No. 652]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri

MAY 31, 1945

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 1, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

APPROPRIATION FOR EMERGENCY FLOOD-CONTROL WORK

JUNE 1, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 208]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 208) entitled "Joint resolution making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes," reports the measure without amendment with a favorable recommendation for its early consideration and passage by the House.

The resolution provides for appropriations and a reappropriation as follows:

Section 1. Repair, restoration, and strengthening of flood-control works-----	\$12,000,000
Section 2. Loans and grants to farmers whose property has been or may be destroyed by floods in 1945-----	¹ 2,000,000
Section 3. Construction of flood-control project in Cali- fornia-----	8,055,000
 Total-----	22,055,000

¹ Reappropriation.

Section 1 is for effectuating the provisions of section 1 of the act entitled "An Act to provide for emergency flood control made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes," approved June —, 1945.

Such section of said act, which was considered and passed by the House on May 21, 1945, authorizes an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works threatened or destroyed by the widespread floods which have occurred since the first of the calendar year 1945, and for like undertakings in consequence of floods which may occur in future months.

The 1945 floods have been of unusual severity, particularly on the large rivers of the Mississippi River Basin. A bad situation also developed in the Sacramento and San Joaquin drainage areas and on the Gulf Coast streams. This is well illustrated by the following table, which deals with principal river basins:

River basin	Estimate cost, flood fighting and res- cue work	Estimate cost of emer- gency repairs	Estimated area flooded (acres)	Estimated flood damages			Esti- mated number of lives lost
				Agricul- tural	Other	Total	
Upper Mississippi	\$265,000	\$570,000	354,300	\$581,500	\$582,000	\$1,163,500	-----
Lower Mississippi, includ- ing minor tributaries	772,000	655,000	1,400,000	700,000	100,000	800,000	-----
Ohio	193,000	41,000	1,240,000	3,000,000	31,300,000	34,300,000	24
Missouri	100,000	900,000	1,311,000	11,170,000	4,830,000	16,000,000	1
St. Francis	25,000	400,000	400,000	1,050,000	200,000	1,250,000	-----
Arkansas	201,000	1,725,000	1,963,000	11,962,000	6,304,000	18,266,000	14
White	15,000	830,000	1,588,000	4,555,000	1,135,000	5,710,000	4
Red	185,000	995,000	4,510,000	7,300,000	5,300,000	12,600,000	13
Yazoo	-----	20,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	100,000	1,300,000	-----
Atchafalaya	1,095,000	250,000	300,000	400,000	100,000	500,000	-----
Trinity	-----	500,000	600,000	2,250,000	350,000	2,600,000	2
Other Gulf streams	30,000	755,000	1,760,000	3,550,000	5,310,000	-----	-----
Sacramento-San Joaquin	95,000	272,000	-----	-----	4,000,000	-----	-----
Total	2,851,000	7,014,000	15,793,300	45,928,500	53,871,000	103,799,500	58

The table indicates a total estimated cost of flood fighting and emergency repairs resulting from the flood of 1945 of \$9,865,000. The appropriation of \$12,000,000 proposed, in agreement with the authorization act, would allow a margin of \$2,135,000 for meeting any further emergent demands, which may very well arise, since the spring flood season is not yet past.

This entire matter was fully and ably presented to the House by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Flood Control, the Honorable Will M. Whittington, on May 21, 1945, and attention is invited to Mr. Whittington's remarks in the Congressional Record of that date.

Section 2 of the resolution continues the availability through June 1946 of \$2,000,000 of the uncommitted balance (\$12,316,544 as of April 30, 1945) of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, approved July 12, 1943, which later, by the act approved May 20, 1944, was continued available until June 30, 1945, for making loans and grants to farmers who have suffered or may suffer, up through June 1945, property damage occasioned by floods and windstorms. The amount proposed for continuance is limited to flood damage, and has attached to it a ceiling of \$300,000 for grants and \$200,000 for administrative expenses.

As disclosed in the preceding tabular matter, 1945 floods have caused thus far damage to farm property to the extent of \$45,928,500. There will be a continuing need, therefore, to extend financial aid through loans and grants to farmers who have experienced or may experience flood damage, and who, by force of circumstances, are unable otherwise to obtain credit upon reasonable terms.

Loans have averaged about \$570. Operating loans carry 5 percent interest and real-estate loans carry 4 percent interest. Grants have been relatively few. They have averaged about \$200, and are only made to prevent human suffering.

The following statement respecting the status of the existing appropriation is reprinted from House Report 581, emanating from the Flood Control Committee:

I. Status of appropriation, Apr. 30, 1945

Appropriation		\$15,000,000
<hr/>		
Obligations:		
Loan approved		2,248,653
Grants approved		18,262
Operating expenses		416,541
Total obligations		2,683,456
Balance available, Apr. 30, 1945		12,316,544

II. Loans, Apr. 30, 1945

Approved	Number	Amount
Flood	3,930	\$2,247,363
Windstorm	2	1,290
Total approved	3,932	2,248,653
Collections:		
Repayments of principal		846,234
Interest payments		245,630
Total collections		1,091,864
Loan balance outstanding		\$1,402,419
Number of loans paid in full		487

III. Grants, Apr. 30, 1945

	Number	Amount
Flood	88	\$17,787
Windstorm	5	475
Total grants	93	18,262

¹ It was not anticipated that grants would be repaid and information is not available as to whether any such repayments have been made.

Section 3 provides \$8,055,000 for construction of the Lytle and Cajon Creeks project for flood-control protection at San Bernardino and Colton, Calif., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, as a unit of the flood-control program for the Santa Ana River Basin.

This is a war emergency project. Three railroad lines affected by floods on Lytle and Cajon Creeks are a vital link in the transportation of munitions and other supplies to the Pacific theater of the war. The work contemplated will afford protection to such lines as well as to certain military installations.

The project has been endorsed as essential by the Chief of the Transportation Corps, United States Army; the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, and the Under Secretary of War. On April 28,

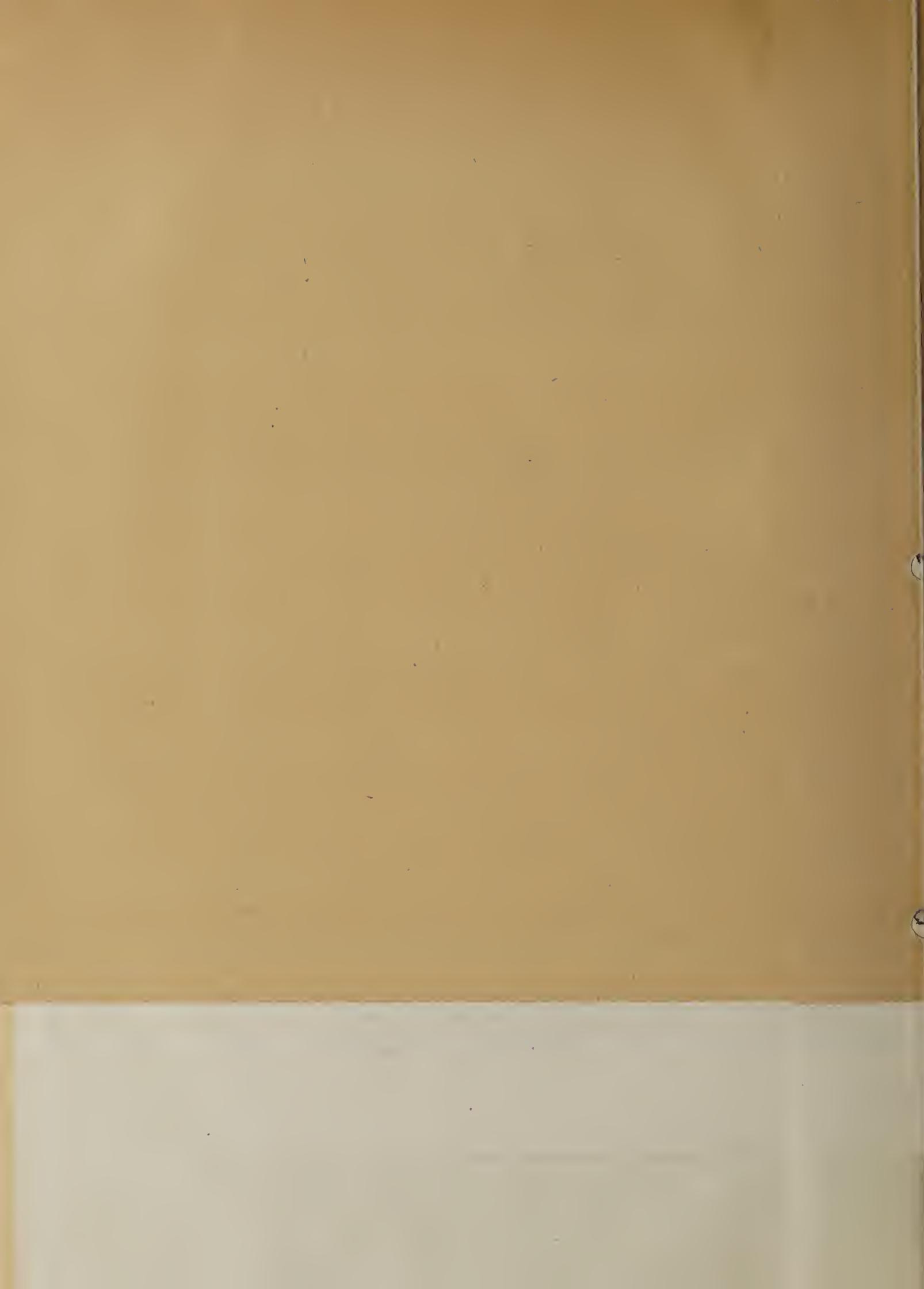
4 APPROPRIATION FOR EMERGENCY FLOOD-CONTROL WORK

1945, the Construction Requirements Committee of the War Production Board gave approval of immediate construction for the purpose of preventing flood damage to railroads and railroad yards at Colton and San Bernardino, Calif.

It has been indicated to the committee that early availability of the proposed appropriation would enable sufficient accomplishment to afford effective protection by the beginning of the next flood season, in January 1946.

Continually recurring damaging floods have a great deleterious effect upon the national economy, to say nothing of their toll of lives, and there are no deferred public works projects of greater urgency than those for water-flow retardation in stream-feeding areas, impounding reservoirs, and more and stronger and higher levees.





3. FLOOD-RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 208, making appropriations for emergency flood-control and flood-relief work (pp. 5621-2). (For provisions see Digest 109.) Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Taber, N. Y., to change from \$200,000 to 10% of the aggregate amounts loaned or granted, the amount permitted to be used for administrative expenses of the Department's flood-relief program (p. 5622).
4. RFC SUBSIDIES. Reps. Spence, Brown of Ga., Patman, Wolcott, and Crawford were appointed conferees on S. 502, to continue RFC subsidies on flour, meat, and butter (p. 5600). Senate conferees were appointed May 31.
5. STATISTICAL INSTITUTE. Passed without amendment H. R. 688, to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (pp. 5604-5).
6. DISPOSITION OF RECORDS. Passed as reported H. R. 44, which authorizes the Archivist to prepare and submit to Congress, together with recommendations of the National Archives Council, schedules proposing the disposal, after the lapse of specified periods, of "housekeeping" records; and permits the disposal of such records by Government agencies after the lapse of the periods specified (p. 5605).
7. FLAG PLEDGE. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 180, giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the U. S. flag (pp. 5608-10).
8. FOOD SUPPLY. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., blamed the "food shortage" on the "muddling" of the administration (pp. 5624-5).
9. WOOL TEXTILES. Rep. Canfield, N. Y., criticized WPB, OPA, and Army restrictive measures, stating that they are "paralyzing" the production capacity of the wool-textile industry, and inserted a Botany Worsted Mills' letter on the subject (pp. 5625-6).
10. HOUSING. Passed without amendment H. R. 3322, to amend the National Housing Act so as to provide for veterans' housing (pp. 5611-2).
11. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Rep. Biemiller, Wis., commended Judge Vinson's favorable report on S. 380, the Murray bill (p. 5600).
12. FEDERAL-EMPLOYEES' HEALTH. Discussed and, at Rep. Kean's (N. J.) request, passed over H. R. 2716, to provide for health programs for Government employees (pp. 5605-6).
13. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 23, to establish the first week in Oct. of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week (pp. 5606-7).
14. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Majority Leader McCormack stated that there will be no roll-call vote on H. R. 3314, the Bretton Woods monetary bill, until June 7 (pp. 5601-2).
15. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Sen. Wagner, N. Y., discussed S. 380, the Murray bill, and inserted Judge Vinson's report favoring it (p. 5573).

SENATE

16. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 3024 (pp. 5567, 5574, 5576-85, 5598). Continued debate on the committee amendment relating to the Central Valley Project and agreed to Sen. Barkley's (Ky.) unanimous consent request to vote on this amendment not later than 1:15, Wed., June 6 (p. 5598).

17. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S.J.Res. 30, to continue for 18 months (until Dec. 31, 1946) the price-control and stabilization programs (S.Rept. 325) (p. 5571).

Sen. Wiley, Wis., submitted an amendment he intends to propose to S.J.Res. 30 (the price-control and stabilization extension resolution) to permit an increase in C.O.D. prices equivalent to any increase in postal rates or charges (pp. 5564-5).

18. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Overton, La., announced that the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee hearings on S. 555, the MVA bill, are scheduled to begin Sept. 17 (p. 5565).

Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Leavenworth (Kans.) C of C resolution opposing S. 555, the MVA bill (p. 5570).

19. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Agreed to Sen. Barkley's (Ky.) motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 510, to amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to reduce the bank-reserve requirement, extend authority to pledge U.S. securities against Federal Reserve notes, and repeal authority to issue Federal Reserve and U.S. bank notes (pp. 5573-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging Congress to maintain existing gold reserve ratios and to enact legislation to increase the monetary value of gold (p. 5562).

20. EDUCATION; VETERANS. Received resolutions from the Mass. Legislature favoring increased allowances for veterans pursuing educational courses under the GI Bill of Rights and from the Rice Lake Vocational and Adult Education School favoring S. 619, to provide vocational education and retraining programs for the occupational readjustment of persons demobilized from wartime industries and from the armed forces. The covering letter on the latter resolution stated that this program provides benefits for farmers by providing means for farm machinery repairs (pp. 5569-70).

21. MEAT DISTRIBUTION. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted OPA Administrator Bowles' report outlining steps taken by OPA to improve meat distribution and to combat the black market (p. 5571).

22. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted a United Automobile Workers resolution favoring development of this project (p. 5570).

23. IRRIGATION. Indian Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 812, to amend the San Carlos Act so as to provide that the construction charges on account of non-Indian lands in the San Carlos irrigation project shall be repaid in variable annual payments (p. 5571).

24. FEDERAL POWERS; TVA. Sen. Wiley, Wis., criticized the extent to which the Federal Government has "entered into business" and "invaded the sphere" of State and local governments, stating that, "our people will demand that a Government-owned enterprise such as the TVA... give some financial return to the Federal Government" (pp. 5572-3).

25. ADJOURNED until Wed., June 6 (pp. 5598-9).

Mr. Janes J. Delaney with Mr. Talbot.
 Mr. Bailey with Mr. Winter.
 Mr. Torrens with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.
 Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.

Mr. GEELAN changed his vote from "present" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at that point in the RECORD immediately after Calendar No. 124 on the Consent Calendar, which bill was passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at the point in today's RECORD immediately following the passage of House Joint Resolution 180 and include a brief synopsis of the story of the origin of the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper clipping and a portion of a letter from a constituent.

Mr. OUTLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from Judge Vinson.

EMERGENCY FLOOD-CONTROL APPROPRIATION

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration under the Rules of the House of House Joint Resolution 208, making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand an amendment will be accepted striking on page 2 the figures "\$200,000" and inserting "10 percent of the aggregate amount of loans and grants."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I had an understanding with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] who proposed this amendment, and I have assured him that we would have no objection to including it in the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this resolution be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the sum of \$12,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works which have been threatened or destroyed by the recent floods, or which may be threatened or destroyed by later floods, and for completion of work begun under the acts entitled "An act to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes," approved, respectively, July 12, 1943, and May 29, 1944.

SEC. 2. Two million dollars of the balance of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943 flood restoration loans, is hereby reappropriated and made available until June 30, 1946, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to make loans and grants to farmers whose property has been or may be destroyed or damaged by floods in 1945 and to service loans made under such appropriation in connection with the 1943 and 1944 floods: *Provided*, That of such amount not to exceed \$300,000 shall be used for grants and not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the agricultural sections of the country have been swept by an unprecedented rainfall over the last few months and there has been a consequent congestion of all water courses, resulting in record-breaking floods extending from the upper Mississippi on the north to the Trinity River on the south and the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers on the western coast. In many sections, all-time flood records have been established, with corresponding damage to levees and other flood-control facilities—opening to devastation vast areas of farm lands throughout the country. These areas are, naturally, among the richest in the Nation. They are alluvial soils, in a high state of cultivation, and producing grain and stock urgently needed at this time for the national larder.

The breeching of the levees not only destroys growing crops, livestock, and farm facilities, but opens these areas to further inundation with each recurring rain. Unless the breaks can be repaired promptly, these fields cannot be reseeded for a 1945 crop, and the loss of indispensable food products will seriously affect the national economy at a very critical time.

Of course, the repair and strengthening of works of this character require special machinery, skilled workmen, and experienced engineering, which the farmers are not able to supply either individually or collectively on short notice. The task is of such magnitude and complexity as to preclude any hope of effective restoration in time to secure 1945 crops by any agency except the Government itself. It is, moreover, because of its wide geographical extent and the fact that much of the flood-control systems involved are originally of Federal construction, a National rather than a State or community problem.

This situation has received national recognition through the press, through the reports of surveys of the Board of Engineers of the War Department, and

through legislation repeatedly enacted by the Congress.

Only a week or two ago the House, on the motion of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Flood Control, the gentleman from Mississippi, Hon. WILL M. WHITTINGTON, passed legislation authorizing an appropriation for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of flood control and protection works damaged by these floods. The bill passed the House by a practically unanimous vote, and I desire to refer at this time to the exposition of the subject, and the discussion of this bill in particular, by the gentleman from Mississippi, Chairman WHITTINGTON, and by the gentlemen from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN and Mr. BROOKS], and others, when the subject was under consideration by the House at that time.

The purpose of the pending resolution is to provide the funds to carry out the provisions of that bill. As will be noted, \$12,000,000 is provided for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of flood-control works, the work to be done by the Government without charge to the landowner, in order to secure continued crop production this season; \$2,000,000 for loans and grants to farmers whose property has been, or may be, destroyed by floods in 1945; and \$8,055,000 for the construction of flood-control projects in California—an urgent and authorized flood-control project in California for the protection of vital railroads serving west coast military activities.

Under the circumstances, time is the essence of the matter, and if the appropriation is to be fully effective it should be available at the earliest date possible. For that reason consideration of the resolution has been advanced, and is being taken up at this time, in order to facilitate its passage and transmission to the Senate. The Board of Engineers of the War Department have been consulted and fully approve the project, and are in position to act promptly on passage of the resolution.

On the expedition with which the legislation is handled depends the production of large supplies of food products and the protection of transportation facilities to distribution centers and ocean ports for transshipment abroad, in prosecution of the war program.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Is all of the work provided for in this bill absolutely necessary to be done at this time?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It must be emergency work; otherwise it does not qualify.

Mr. RICH. Is the Army going to do all the flood-control work except what is specifically reserved here for the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Board of Engineers will be in charge of all projects.

Mr. RICH. And it is not going to be let out by contract?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of, yes; the Board of Engineers operate through contracts but they maintain complete

supervision of all contracts in every stage of the work.

Mr. RICH. Will that be on a cost-plus basis?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; it will be handled as river work has always been handled by the War Department.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I wish to say also in answer to the question of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that this is extremely important work. A real emergency. I happened to fly over a good deal of that country, Mr. Speaker, which was inundated. Those levees are wide open now and another flood can sweep right in, covering the same land again. There is no protection at all to floods which may arise this very month and which may again inundate large sections of fertile valleys of the Nation. Mr. Speaker, these poor people in the flooded valleys of the Nation need this help and the Army engineers stand ready to act. I hope this House will immediately pass this bill and thereby send full authority and money to the Engineers with the instructions to begin work at once. There is nothing at all now to hold back the water, and it is vital that the work be attended to and attended to immediately. Every bit of the work under section 1 is handled by the Army engineers and every part of it is very vital and very urgent.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. Where is this work to be done? Is it designated in the bill where the work is to be done?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will examine the report he will find on page 2 a list of the rivers and the flood areas with a detailed estimate of the amount to be expended on each one.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which I may say is one that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] suggested.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 2, line 15, strike out "\$200,000" and insert "ten per centum of the aggregate amounts actually loaned or granted."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, we approve the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 3. For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for "Flood control, general", including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$8,055,000, and such sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the chairman of the Appropriations Committee a question. Where is that money to be spent? Is that to be spent on the

same projects listed on page 2 of the report?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The appropriations in section 3 are to carry out an authorization recently made. They are for entirely new work. Three trunk line railroads that are menaced by flood waters from adjacent rivers. They are carrying a heavy war traffic from the interior to the coast. It would be disastrous in the extreme if this traffic were interfered with and this appropriation is being made as a part of the war program. It will all be under the control of the Board of Engineers of the War Department.

Mr. RICH. Is this for the construction of a railroad?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is for protection of railroads now in operation, against the flood waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and these expenditures are to prevent the railroads from being cut by washouts.

Mr. RICH. Is it necessary that the Federal Government spend this money for the benefit of the railroads?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is not spent for the benefit of the railroads. It is spent to keep indispensable traffic moving, in furtherance of the war program.

Mr. RICH. Why is the gentleman justified in recommending section 3?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It carries out the authorization provided by the act of December 22, 1944.

Mr. RICH. It seems to me you could have eliminated that from the bill and you would be \$8,000,000 to the good?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am certain the gentleman would not want to take the responsibility of cutting off supplies moving to the Pacific area at this critical time.

Mr. RICH. This is not going to the Pacific. This is going down the Mississippi River.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is evidently not familiar with the situation. These railroads are carrying troop trains and war munitions across the continent to California ports for transshipment abroad.

Mr. RICH. It is river transportation?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. It is railroad transportation. The purpose is to keep the rivers from overflowing and washing out the railroads, thereby stopping war transportation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, House Resolution 279 will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] is recognized for 10 minutes.

DISPOSITION OF ALIEN ENEMY PROPERTY

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, VE-day has already arrived and we are well

on our way to VJ-day and the end of the war, but, as far as anyone can discern, the administration has yet to evolve a program for the orderly disposition of the hundreds of millions of dollars of alien enemy properties which are now in our possession or for the reimbursement of our citizens for private war losses. The American people have the right to inquire: What is the American policy toward alien enemy property? What are we going to do about it?

More than a year ago, I offered a bill which, if then adopted, would have required, among other things, the cutting off of all enemy claims to seized and frozen assets; the immediate sale of all of such alien enemy properties to the highest bona fide American bidders; the deposit of the funds derived from such sale in the Treasury; the holding of such funds in trust for the benefit of American citizens who have suffered injuries by reason of enemy action. Their claims would be provable in American courts in accordance with Anglo-Saxon justice, not in protracted international negotiations nor before international commissions set up for the purpose.

But to this late date, nothing has been done in respect to my proposal. The Seventy-eighth Congress has expired and, with it, my bill. Today I have reintroduced it. Is it to be acted upon or is it, like its predecessor, to be left to gather dust in a pigeon hole in a committee secretary's office? This, as enemy aliens quietly maneuver to recapture and stealthily make away with their properties while American citizens, victims of Axis might, remain uncompensated for their losses.

Following the First World War, we blundered badly in our handling of this problem. As a result of our indifference and the contrivance of interested parties, over \$100,000,000 of the war claims of our fellow citizens remain unpaid, even to this day.

All we have today to show for our almost criminal mismanagement of what was then a colossal estate—an estate which was then amply sufficient to have satisfied every legitimate claim which might have been then asserted against it—is a \$500,000,000 German gold bond—a bond which is not worth the paper it is printed on.

The American people have a right to inquire as to whether this folly is to be repeated in the days that lie ahead. Are we to again witness a return engagement of this stupid performance of 20 years ago? Cannot the administration make up its mind in respect to what should be done? The American people have a right to know just why nothing has been done in respect to this great question. Is it possible that this inactivity is due to design?

Mr. Speaker, discouraging though the prospects of immediate action appear to be, it would seem that the State Department has at last awakened to an appreciation of its responsibilities to our fellow citizens who have suffered loss and damage at the hands of our ruthless enemies, for the Secretary of State, the Honorable Edward Stettinius, has recently advised me by letter that he "is in agreement with the basic premise of" my bill, re-

H. R. 1958. An act for the relief of L. A. Williams;

H. R. 2060. An act for the relief of D. W. Key;

H. R. 2666. An act for the relief of Oscar N. McLean;

H. R. 2930. An act for the relief of Dr. J. D. Whiteside and St. Luke's Hospital;

H. R. 2961. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of H. Herfurth, Jr., Inc.;

H. R. 3175. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to determine the claim of Lewis E. Magwood; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2416. An act authorizing the State of Alabama to lease or sell and convey all or any part of the Salt Springs land granted to said State by the act of March 2, 1819; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 2581. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the issuance of devices in recognition of the services of merchant sailors," approved May 10, 1943 (57 Stat. 81), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 2668. An act to transfer Ben Hill County, Ga., from the Waycross division of the southern judicial district of Georgia to the Americus division of the middle judicial district of Georgia;

H. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to establish the first week in October of each year as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week;

H. J. Res. 132. Joint resolution to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law; and

H. J. Res. 180. Joint resolution giving official recognition to the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3118. An act to amend section 100 of Public Law No. 346, Seventy-eighth Congress, June 2, 1944, to grant certain priorities to the Veterans' Administration, to facilitate the employment of personnel by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 3267. An act to further extend the effectiveness of the act approved December 17, 1941, relating to additional safeguards to the radio communications service of ships of the United States, as amended, and for other purposes; ordered to be placed on the calendar.

H. R. 3322. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provisions of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. J. Res. 208. Joint resolution making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 212. Joint resolution making a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

JEFFERSON DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR GUFFEY AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Senator GUFFEY before a Jefferson Day meeting held at Indianapolis, Ind., on June 2, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS BY HON. FRED M. VINSON

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a Memorial Day address delivered by Hon. Fred M. Vinson, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

OPPORTUNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUTH IN THE POSTWAR WORLD—ADDRESS BY HON. BRECKINRIDGE LONG

[Mr. MCKELLAR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Opportunity and Responsibility of Youth in the Postwar World," delivered by the Honorable Breckinridge Long, at the commencement exercises of Lincoln Memorial University, at Harrogate, Tenn., on June 4, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

LIVESTOCK IN THE POSTWAR FARM PICTURE—ADDRESS BY MARVEL L. BAKER

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Prof. Marvel L. Baker, of the University of the Nebraska College of Agriculture, before the Rotary Club at North Platte, Nebr., which appears in the Appendix.]

VALUE OF SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY—ADDRESS BY FRANK P. GRAHAM

[Mr. FULBRIGHT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "New England as a National Example of the Value of Schools and the South as a National Challenge Toward the Equalization of Educational Opportunity in America," delivered by Frank P. Graham, delivered in Boston, Mass., December 8, 1944, before the annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which appears in the RECORD.]

EDITORIAL TRIBUTE TO HON. GUY M. GILLETTE

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Washington Post with reference to Hon. Guy M. Gillette, which appears in the Appendix.]

REVIEW BY RICHARD L. NEUBERGER OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE W. NORRIS

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a review by Richard L. Neuberger, of the Fighting Liberal, the autobiography of the late George W. Norris, which appears in the Appendix.]

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3024) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the pending committee amendment relates to the Central Valley project in California, and provides for an appropriation of \$115,300 for planning of the Delta steam power plant and \$100,000 for planning of transmission lines.

I should like to point out to the Senate, very briefly, that without exception on every United States reclamation project now under construction, and on every other project proposed for construction, in connection with which the impounding of flood waters for irrigation is involved, that same water can also be used to generate power. The use of water for irrigation and the use of water for power dovetail completely, and the receipts from power, in each instance, are of material aid in repaying to the United States Treasury the money advanced for the construction of the project.

The reservoirs where flood waters are impounded are always located back in the mountains, and in order to get the most money for the power it is necessary to transport it from where it is generated to centers of population where it can be put to use. Hence the need for transmission lines.

Power available every day in the year sells at a higher price than power which fluctuates due to the height of water in the reservoirs. Consequently in order to get the highest value out of hydroelectric power it must be firmed up by steam plants. To obtain that advantage is the reason for this provision for the Delta steam power plant. The engineers of the United States Reclamation Service advise us—and that is the basis for the pending amendment—that a larger amount of money will be paid into the Federal Treasury in less time if they are permitted to build transmission lines and a steam power plant for the Central Valley project. That is why an amendment to provide plans for that kind of development appears in this bill.

Senators should be greatly concerned about the fact that at the close of the present war our country will probably have a national debt of \$300,000,000,000. Let me suggest that one way to make it difficult to pay that debt is to deny the further use of the credit of the United States to make capital investments to develop the natural resources of the United States. Without a national reclamation policy crops worth over \$4,000,000,000 would not have been produced in the United States between 1906 and 1944 on otherwise desert and arid lands. In the same period of 38 years the Federal Government expended \$318,000,000 on irrigation works, but the return in crop values was 18 times the investment. The over 4,000,000 acres of land which have been placed under cultivation with water from reclamation projects are all on the tax rolls in some State or some county at greatly enhanced values. The profits made by the growers of crops by the railroad and truck lines transporting them to market, by the middlemen, by the processors, by those handling them in the wholesale and retail trade, all are taxable under Federal income tax laws. Federal taxation of all such profits pays a handsome interest to the National Government on the money it has invested in reclamation projects.

In order to amplify what I have just said I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD at this point a statement prepared by the United States Reclamation Service.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Bureau of Reclamation projects in the 15 Western States have contributed to the total national wealth through irrigation and power developments as follows:

1. Through crop returns which add to the Nation's purchasing power. The accumulated gross crop value of completed irrigation projects from 1906 to 1944, inclusive, was \$4,007,382,000, on conservative reports. The cost to the Federal Government of irrigation facilities actually in operation at the

end of 1944 was slightly in excess of \$318,000,000, of which more than \$67,000,000 has already been repaid by the water users under the operation of the reclamation law. Thus the increased purchasing power accruing to the Nation from operating irrigation projects was approximately 18 times the cost of the irrigation works. The 1944 gross crop value alone was \$411,000,000, or 129 percent of the cost of the irrigation facilities serving them.

2. Through irrigation development, 4,065,000 acres of land have been either reclaimed from barren desert or provided a protective supplemental water supply. The current value of this land with a full reliable water right is estimated at \$750,000,000. This land is taxable by the local governments, and thus represents a powerful support to them.

3. Through providing a steady demand for the services of skilled and professional workers and for other nonfarm workers in servicing the reclamation farms and the farmer's families, 338 cities, towns, and villages with a combined population of 906,348 persons have developed on or immediately adjacent to these Federal reclamation projects. The estimated value of this village and urban property is estimated at \$1,300,000,000.

4. Through extended purchasing power. The value of extended benefits accruing to the Nation from basic production in agriculture is variously estimated at three and one-half to seven times the return to the farmer. Based on the least optimistic figures, these extended benefits which are evidenced in the supporting towns, villages, and cities are placed at \$1,435,000,000 in 1944.

5. Through the value of reliable low-cost power. The installed power generating capacity of Bureau projects in 1944 was 2,440,275 kilowatts. Through the 1944 fiscal year, the power production from Bureau projects amounted to 13,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours. This energy was used in cities and towns having a combined population of over 4,000,000 persons. To supply this power the Bureau has invested approximately \$400,000,000. In 1944 electric energy sales from Bureau developments aggregated \$18,902,000.

6. Through farm living values. Perhaps one of the greatest contributions of Reclamation to the Nation is found in the 91,000 family-sized farms which provide desirable and healthful living for 351,000 persons. The value of farm living, including food, fuel, and shelter, to these people on Reclamation farms is about \$80,000,000 annually, which, of course, is in addition to their cash return from crops.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me repeat, Mr. President, preventing the Federal Government from obtaining the best price for electric power generated at Shasta Dam, denying even money to pay for preparing plans for transmission lines, or for a steam plant to firm up that power, is one certain way of making it difficult to pay the national debt.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is recognized.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I expect to divide the time allotted to the opponents by using part of the time myself, and then allotting 15 minutes to the Senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS].

First, as to the issue before the Senate, the only thing that is before us at this time is the committee amendment proposed on page 66, lines 19 to 22, of the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior. As proposed to be amended the provision would read as follows:

Central Valley project, Calif., \$4,715,300, including \$115,300 for planning of the Delta

steam power plant and \$100,000 for planning of transmission lines.

As the item passed the House of Representatives, it provided for \$4,500,000 for the Central Valley project. What the committee amendment proposes to do is to add \$215,300 for planning purposes.

It should be kept clearly in mind, however, that this means much more than merely these appropriations for planning purposes. Obviously it would be improper to spend \$115,300 for planning the Delta steam power plant, which will cost \$26,000,000, unless it were reasonably contemplated that that \$26,000,000 plant would be built.

Likewise the \$100,000 requested for planning the transmission lines looks to the expenditure of some \$49,000,000 for transmission lines and switchyards which are being planned to cost that sum. Therefore I believe it is appropriate to point out that there is really at issue \$75,000,000 in this item. Furthermore, the item raises a rather fundamental point in the consideration of the development of power on irrigation projects.

The opposition to the amendment developed during the hearings in the Senate committee. I may say that in the Senate subcommittee, which heard all the testimony, there was not sufficient support for these planning items that the amendment was even brought to a vote, but when it came to the full committee, one of the members did present the amendment to provide for these planning items, and by a vote of 9 to 8 the full committee reported in favor of the committee amendment.

I am presenting, therefore, the opposition of at least eight members who participated in a 9-to-8 vote on this issue, and I am presenting the opposition of the House of Representatives in opposing the item, because the House objected to these two items in detail and by name.

The clearest way, I think, to present the position of the House of Representatives is to read a paragraph from the report of the House, which appears on page 18 of the House committee report, as follows:

Central Valley project, California: In recommending a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the estimate of \$5,500,000 for the Central Valley project the committee has specifically disapproved items of \$115,300 for the Delta steam power plant (planning) and \$100,000 for transmission lines and switchyards (planning). It is the intention of the committee that none of the funds appropriated in the bill, or heretofore appropriated, shall be used for any purpose in connection with the establishment of a steam plant or a transmission system. The committee is advised that power now available from the project is being sold near the Shasta Dam under a contract which guarantees to the Government a fair and equitable price and which preserves for public agencies the preference they are entitled to under the reclamation law. Under these conditions it is unnecessary for the Government to appropriate funds to construct either a steam plant, estimated to cost \$26,000,000, or a transmission system which would cost approximately \$48,000,000, which would not produce greater returns to the Government. There is no unserved market in the area. The proposed steam plant and transmission system would duplicate if not destroy existing taxpaying facilities and take much val-

uable property off the tax rolls to the detriment of many towns and counties in the State of California.

In the case of the Central Valley project the committee wishes to point out that the estimated cost has risen in a few years from \$170,000,000 to over \$362,000,000. Considering the need for economy, it would appear to be to the interest of the project to find ways and means of reducing rather than increasing estimates.

My opposition is not to the \$362,000,000 for the project itself. My opposition is solely to the further addition of \$75,000,000, which is unnecessary to the development of the project. It is unnecessary, I say, particularly because the area is already adequately served by a private utility that is supplying electricity in that area. If this \$75,000,000 is expended, it necessarily will be spent to take customers away from the private company, or to build lines and a plant which might just as well be provided by the private company, which has offered to supply them.

It is easy to point out exactly what has taken place, if we refer to the testimony that was taken before the Senate committee. First of all, as to the need of the steam plant—and perhaps, Mr. President, I might explain now the relation of the steam plant to the whole project. The Central Valley project is located in the center of the State of California, extending from a point about 200 miles north of San Francisco to a point about the same distance south of San Francisco, and about midway between the Pacific Ocean and the State line in the interior. It is to serve a great area in need of irrigation, but that entire area, so far as electric power is concerned, is already being served by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., which has now offered to buy from the Government the power that the irrigation project will produce, to buy it at prices to be set by the Railroad Commission of California, or to be set by the Federal Power Commission, and also to distribute whatever power may be produced by the Government to whatever point it is needed in the irrigation system.

I refer now to the argument presented for the steam plant, and present the testimony in opposition to it. The president of the local company testified as follows:

It is again claimed by the Bureau that the steam plant is required to "make firm" the output of the project's hydro plants. This is not so. The Pacific Gas & Electric Co. has offered and continues to offer to pay for all hydroelectric power generated on the project a price equal to the value it would have if "firmed" by an independent steam plant. We have further offered and continue to offer to "make firm" any power which the Bureau may sell to public agencies, and to do this at a cost no greater than if such power were made firm by a project steam plant.

Mr. President, here is a case where the private utility already is in a position to make firm the power supply to which reference is made by the Government. It has agreed to continue to do so, and it agrees to pay for the Government power a price, for whatever power the Government may produce, which would be the same price that it would be able to demand for that power if the Government did have a steam plant to firm its power. In other words, the Govern-

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 208

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 6 (legislative day, JUNE 4), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work
and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the sum of \$12,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of
4 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
5 as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of
6 the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of
7 Engineers for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of
8 levees and other flood-control works which have been
9 threatened or destroyed by the recent floods, or which may
10 be threatened or destroyed by later floods, and for com-

1 pletion of work begun under the Acts entitled "An Act to
2 provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary
3 by recent floods, and for other purposes", approved, respec-
4 tively, July 12, 1943, and May 29, 1944.

5 SEC. 2. Two million dollars of the balance of the appro-
6 priation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency
7 Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943 flood restoration loans,
8 is hereby reappropriated and made available until June 30,
9 1946, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in such manner
10 and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe,
11 to make loans and grants to farmers whose property has been
12 or may be destroyed or damaged by floods in 1945 and to
13 service loans made under such appropriation in connection
14 with the 1943 and 1944 floods: *Provided*, That of such
15 amount not to exceed \$300,000 shall be used for grants
16 and not to exceed 10 per centum of the aggregate amounts
17 actually loaned or granted shall be available for administra-
18 tive expenses.

19 SEC. 3. For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
20 "Flood control, general", including the objects specified
21 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation
22 Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain
23 available until expended, \$8,055,000, and such sum is hereby

- 1 appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
- 2 appropriated.

Passed the House of Representatives June 4, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes.

JUNE 6 (legislative day, JUNE 4), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 113

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued June 8, 1945, for actions of Thursday, June 7, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated price-control and stabilization extension. Senate committee reported emergency flood-relief measure. House passed Bretton Woods proposal and debated war agency appropriation bill. Sen. Overton introduced a reorganization bill. President approved extension-work bill.

SENATE

1. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING; STABILIZATION. Continued debate on S.J.Res. 30, to continue for 12 months the provisions of the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 5791, 5799-5821). Sen. Thomas, Okla., discussed his proposed amendment to prohibit the establishment or maintenance against any processor of a maximum price for any major product resulting from the processing of agricultural commodities, or maximum price for the products of any species of livestock, which does not equal all costs and expenses plus a reasonable profit thereon (pp. 5799-812). Sen. Taft, Ohio, spoke in support of the Thomas amendment and his own amendment which is similar except that it covers non-agricultural products as well (pp. 5812-21).
2. FLOOD-RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H.J.Res. 208, making emergency flood-relief appropriations (S.Rept. 327) (p.5798). (For provisions see Digests 109 and 110.)
3. SURPLUS PROPERTY Board submitted its 2nd quarterly report. To Senate Military Affairs and House Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committees. (pp. 5798, 5854.)
4. PHILIPPINES. Sen. Tydings, Md., described conditions in the Philippines, and stated, "It will take at least 2 years, probably 3, to even revive the sugar industry" and, "The food situation...is tragic." Agreed to Sen. Hayden's (Ariz.) unanimous consent request that the speech be printed as a document (S.Doc. 53). (pp.5791-8).

Senate. I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE—NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDRESS THE SENATE ON MONDAY

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I wish to address an inquiry to the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITEL]. I had in mind that it would be proper to make a somewhat extended statement on Monday with regard to the progress of the negotiations being conducted at San Francisco, with a view to supporting the work of our delegates there, and with a view to emphasizing the importance of international stability as a domestic necessity.

I should like to inquire of the majority leader and the minority leader whether the making of such a statement at that time might conform to or interfere with the regular business as planned?

Mr. BARKLEY. I may say, Mr. President, that the Senate will be in session on Monday, and, of course, the Senator from Ohio would be entitled to the floor, so far as I know, even if we have not concluded action on the measure now under consideration. I hope we may pass the bill this week, but if for any reason we do not, I do not know of any reason why the Senator from Ohio could not be given opportunity to express his views on Monday.

Mr. BURTON. I thank the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. President, therefore I give notice that I expect to ask to obtain the floor on Monday with the view of making an extended statement with regard to the negotiations at San Francisco.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT OF SURPLUS PROPERTY BOARD

A letter from the Chairman and members of the Surplus Property Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the second quarterly progress report of the Surplus Property Board (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents in the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. J. Res. 208. Joint resolution making an appropriation for emergency flood-control

work, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 327); and

H. J. Res. 212. Joint resolution making a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 328).

By Mr. O'DANIEL, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 543. A bill for the relief of Felix Fredrickson; with an amendment (Rept. No. 329);

H. R. 802. A bill for the relief of Camp No. 1, Alaska Native Brotherhood, Sitka, Alaska; without amendment (Rept. No. 331);

H. R. 912. A bill for the relief of William H. Shultz; without amendment (Rept. No. 332);

H. R. 993. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ellen C. Burnett; without amendment (Rept. No. 333);

H. R. 1038. A bill for the relief of Daniel B. Johnson; without amendment (Rept. No. 334);

H. R. 1059. A bill for the relief of Leonard D. Jackson and Elsie Fowkes Jackson; without amendment (Rept. No. 335);

H. R. 1488. A bill for the relief of Austin Bruce Bowen; without amendment (Rept. No. 336);

H. R. 1617. A bill for the relief of Hugh M. Gregory; without amendment (Rept. No. 337);

H. R. 1756. A bill for the relief of the estate of the late Demetrio Caquias; without amendment (Rept. No. 338); and

H. R. 2336. A bill for the relief of Osborne E. McKay; with amendments (Rept. No. 330).

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 711. A bill for the relief of Ernest L. Fuhrmann; with an amendment (Rept. No. 339);

H. R. 1453. A bill for the relief of Edith M. Powell; without amendment (Rept. No. 340); and

H. R. 1482. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Samuel Wadford; without amendment (Rept. No. 341).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 489. A bill for the relief of Caffey Robertson-Smith, Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 342);

H. R. 842. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sadie L. Dance, Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and State Farm Fire Insurance Co.; with amendments (Rept. No. 353);

H. R. 1091. A bill for the relief of Harold J. Grim; without amendment (Rept. No. 343);

H. R. 1243. A bill for the relief of Mrs. C. J. Rhea, Sr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 344);

H. R. 1328. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Cecilia M. Tonner; without amendment (Rept. No. 345);

H. R. 1606. A bill for the relief of Ethel Farkas, Julius Farkas, and legal guardian of Terez Farkas; with an amendment (Rept. No. 346);

H. R. 1611. A bill for the relief of Charles E. Surmont; without amendment (Rept. No. 347);

H. R. 2003. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Stewart Martin, Jr., a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 348);

H. R. 2700. A bill for the relief of Alice Walker; without amendment (Rept. No. 349);

H. R. 2721. A bill for the relief of the Tobey Hospital; without amendment (Rept. No. 350);

H. R. 2730. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jane Strang; without amendment (Rept. No. 351); and

H. R. 2925. A bill for the relief of Nelson R. Park; without amendment (Rept. No. 352).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BALL:

S. 1116. A bill to provide additional pay for enlisted men of the Army who are awarded the Medical Badge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 1117. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey Casa Dorinda Estate in Santa Barbara County, Calif., to Robert Woods Bliss and Mildred B. Bliss;

S. 1118. A bill for the relief of First Lt. Jack Sanders, United States Marine Corps Reserve, for the value of personal property destroyed as the result of an explosion at Camp Lejeune, N. C., on January 22, 1945; and

S. 1119. A bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in building No. 146 at the naval operating base, Bermuda, on April 26, 1945; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OVERTON (for Mr. McCARRAN):

S. 1120. A bill to provide for the reorganization of Government agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXPENSES OF HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MCKELLAR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 132), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate Resolution 9, agreed to January 6, 1945, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject referred to said committee, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, for the same purposes, during the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$10,000 in addition to the amount of \$5,000 heretofore authorized.

EXPENSES OF HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 133), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorized by Senate Resolution 9, agreed to January 6, 1945, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject referred to said committee, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, for the same purposes, during the Seventy-ninth Congress, \$5,000 in addition to the amount of \$5,000 heretofore authorized.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 209. An act for the relief of David B. Smith;

H. R. 981. An act to authorize payment of certain claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property arising prior to May 27, 1941, out of activities of the War Department or of the Army;

H. R. 1307. An act for the relief of Montgomery City Lines, Inc.;

H. R. 1527. An act to exempt the members of the Advisory Board appointed under the

Calendar No. 324

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 208

[Report No. 327]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 6 (legislative day, JUNE 4), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 7 (legislative day, JUNE 4), 1945

Reported by Mr. MCKELLAR, without amendment

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work and
for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the sum of \$12,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of
4 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
5 as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of
6 the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of
7 Engineers for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of
8 levees and other flood-control works which have been
9 threatened or destroyed by the recent floods, or which may
10 be threatened or destroyed by later floods, and for com-

1 pletion of work begun under the Acts entitled "An Act to
2 provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary
3 by recent floods, and for other purposes", approved, respec-
4 tively, July 12, 1943, and May 29, 1944.

5 SEC. 2. Two million dollars of the balance of the appro-
6 priation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency
7 Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943 flood restoration loans,
8 is hereby reappropriated and made available until June 30,
9 1946, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in such manner
10 and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe,
11 to make loans and grants to farmers whose property has been
12 or may be destroyed or damaged by floods in 1945 and to
13 service loans made under such appropriation in connection
14 with the 1943 and 1944 floods: *Provided*, That of such
15 amount not to exceed \$300,000 shall be used for grants
16 and not to exceed 10 per centum of the aggregate amounts
17 actually loaned or granted shall be available for administra-
18 tive expenses.

19 SEC. 3. For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for
20 "Flood control, general", including the objects specified
21 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation
22 Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain
23 available until expended, \$8,055,000, and such sum is hereby

1 appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
2 appropriated.

Passed the House of Representatives June 4, 1945.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION
H. J. RES. 208

[Report No. 327]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes.

JUNE 6 (legislative day, JUNE 4), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 7 (legislative day, JUNE 4), 1945

Reported without amendment

Calendar No. 324

79TH CONGRESS
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 327

APPROPRIATION FOR EMERGENCY FLOOD-CONTROL WORK

JUNE 7 (legislative day, JUNE 4), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. J. Res. 208]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 208) entitled "Joint resolution making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes," report the joint resolution without amendment with a favorable recommendation for its early consideration.

The resolution provides for appropriations and a reappropriation as follows:

Sec. 1. Repair, restoration, and strengthening of flood-control works...	\$12,000,000
Sec. 2. Loans and grants to farmers whose property has been or may be destroyed by floods in 1945.....	12,000,000
Sec. 3. Construction of flood-control project in California.....	8,055,000
 Total.....	22,055,000

¹ Reappropriation.

Section 1 is for effectuating the provisions of section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for emergency flood control made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes," approved June 5, 1945, which authorized an appropriation of \$12,000,000 as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and supervision of the Chief of Engineers, for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works which have been threatened or destroyed by the recent floods and floods which may occur in future months.

Testimony before the legislative committees as well as the House Appropriations Committee indicates that the floods have been of unusual severity, particularly on the large rivers of the Mississippi River Basin. A survey of conditions in the San Joaquin drainage areas and the Gulf coast streams also indicate a bad situation. The

following table is indicative of the severity of the floods in the various areas.

River basin	Estimated cost, flood fighting and rescue work	Estimated cost of emergency repairs	Estimated area flooded (acres)	Estimated flood damages			Estimated number of lives lost
				Agricultural	Other	Total	
Upper Mississippi	\$265,000	\$570,000	354,300	\$581,500	\$582,000	\$1,163,500	-----
Lower Mississippi, including minor tributaries	772,000	655,000	1,400,000	700,000	100,000	800,000	-----
Ohio	193,000	44,000	1,240,000	3,000,000	31,300,000	34,300,000	24
Missouri	100,000	900,000	1,311,000	11,170,000	4,830,000	16,000,000	1
St. Francis	25,000	400,000	400,000	1,050,000	200,000	1,250,000	-----
Arkansas	201,000	1,725,000	1,963,000	11,962,000	6,304,000	18,266,000	14
White	15,000	830,000	1,588,000	4,555,000	1,135,000	5,710,000	4
Red	185,000	995,000	4,510,000	7,300,000	5,300,000	12,600,000	13
Yazoo		20,000	1,100,000	1,200,000	100,000	1,300,000	-----
Atchafalaya	1,095,000	250,000	300,000	400,000	100,000	500,000	-----
Trinity		500,000	600,000	2,250,000	350,000	2,600,000	2
Other Gulf streams		30,000	755,000	1,760,000	3,550,000	5,310,000	-----
Sacramento-San Joaquin		95,000	272,000			4,000,000	-----
Total	2,851,000	7,014,000	15,793,300	45,928,500	53,871,000	103,799,500	58

The table shows a total estimated cost of flood fighting and emergency repairs resulting from the flood of 1945 of \$9,865,000. The appropriation of \$12,000,000 proposed, in agreement with the authorization act, would allow a margin of \$2,135,000 for meeting any further emergent demands, which may very well arise, since the spring flood season is not yet past.

Section 2 of the resolution continues the availability through June 1946 of \$2,000,000 of the uncommitted balance (\$12,316,544 as of April 30, 1945) of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, approved July 12, 1943, which later, by the act approved May 20, 1944, was continued available until June 30, 1945, for making loans and grants to farmers who have suffered or may suffer, up through June 1945, property damage occasioned by floods and windstorms.

The following statement respecting the status of the existing appropriation is reprinted from House Report 581, emanating from the Flood Control Committee:

<i>I. Status of appropriation, Apr. 30, 1945</i>	
Appropriation	\$15,000,000
Obligations:	
Loan approved	248,653
Grants approved	18,262
Operating expenses	416,541
Total obligations	2,683,456
Balance available, Apr. 30, 1945	12,316,544

II. Loans, Apr. 30, 1945

Approved	Number	Amount
Flood-----	3, 930	\$2, 247, 363
Windstorm-----	2	1, 290
Total approved-----	3, 932	2, 248, 653
Collections:		
Repayments of principal-----		846, 234
Interest payments-----		245, 630
Total collections-----		1, 091, 864
Loan balance outstanding-----		\$1, 402, 419
Number of loans paid in full-----		487

III. Grants, Apr. 30, 1945

	Number	Amount
Flood-----	88	\$17, 787
Windstorm-----	5	475
Total grants-----	93	¹ 18, 262

¹ It was not anticipated that grants would be repaid and information is not available as to whether any such repayments have been made.

Section 3 provides \$8,055,000 for construction of the Lytle and Cajon Creeks project for local flood protection at San Bernardino and Colton, Calif., authorized by the Flood Control Act, approved December 22, 1944. Floods on these creeks have caused serious interruptions to essential rail transportation. The commanding general of the Army Service Forces, the Under Secretary of War, the War Manpower Commission, and the War Production Board have approved the prosecution of the project as war-essential construction work.



2. PAY BILL. Civil Service Committee reported without amendment this bill H.R. 3393 (H.Rept. 726) (p. 5940). (For provisions of this bill see Digest 113.)

3. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., criticized the trade-agreements bill, stating, "Agriculture has been hit the hardest by the trade-agreements program" (p. 5898).

4. RATIONING; FOOD SUPPLY. Rep. Gross, Pa., criticized OPA, stating that it "is forcing legitimate business into the black market...causing farmers to lose money on cattle, curtailing meat supplies now and in the future" (p. 5897).

5. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 11 (p. 5939).

SENATE

6. NOMINATIONS...Received nominations of John B. Hutson to be Under Secretary of Agriculture and of W. Stuart Symington to be a member of the Surplus Property Board (p. 5895).

7. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Wagner, N.Y., announced that the Banking and Currency Committee will hold hearings on the Bretton Woods agreement's next Tues., June 12 at 10:30 (p. 5894).

8. FLOOD RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 208, making emergency flood-relief appropriations (p. 5893). (For provisions, see Digests 109 and 110) This measure will now be sent to the President.

9. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING; STABILIZATION. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 30, to continue for 12 months the provisions of the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 5861-93). Sens. Taft, Ohio, and Wherry, Nebr., spoke in support of the Taft and Thomas amendments relative to prices which may be charged by industrial processors of agricultural and nonagricultural products, while Sens. Ellender, La., and Lucas, Ill., spoke in opposition to the amendments. Sen. Lucas stated that "if the Thomas amendment and the Taft amendments are adopted by the Senate, we can kiss price control good-bye" (p. 5866). Sens. Ellender and Wherry discussed the effects of these amendments on farm production (pp. 5866-8). Sen. Taft inserted a memorandum giving figures comparing World War I prices with those of World War II (pp. 5870-2). Sen. Ellender inserted Chester Bowles' statement opposing the amendments (pp. 5877-8). Sen. Thomas, Okla., spoke in support of his amendment (p. 5889).

10. PERSONNAL; CLASSIFICATION. Received CSC's proposed legislation to amend the Classification Act of 1923, so as to bring about uniformity and coordination in the allocation of field positions to the grades of the Classification Act. (p. 5858.) To Civil Service Committee.

11. COOPERATIVES. Received a Tulsa, Okla., C of C petition favoring legislation to prevent the granting of immunities, subsidies, favors, and unfair advantages to cooperative organizations because of their cooperative form and practices, and to place them on an equal and competitive basis with other business organizations (other than certain farmers and fruit growers). To Finance Committee. (p. 5858)

12. FOREIGN TRADE. Agreed to Sen. George's (Ga.) request to permit the Finance Committee to report during recess H. R. 3240, to extend the Reciprocal Trade-Agreements Act (p. 5859).

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 114

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued June 9, 1945, for actions of Friday, June 8, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Nomination of Hutson to be Under Secretary received in Senate. Senate passed flood-relief measure and sent it to the President. Senate debated price-control extension. Pay bill reported in House. War agencies appropriation bill passed by House.

HOUSE

1. WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed, 251-2, with amendments this bill, H.R. 3368 (pp. 5899-936).

Agreed to amendments by Rep. Lea, Calif., (120-34 and 176-49 when a separate vote was demanded later) to prohibit the use of National War Labor Board funds in connection with investigations, hearings, etc., concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural workers as defined in the Social Security Act (pp. 59120, 5934); by Rep. Cannon, Mo., to strike out the provision for open-market purchasing in the general provisions (p. 5934); and by Rep. Cannon, Mo., (as incorporated in Rep. Taber's (N.Y.) motion to recommit which had been agreed to, 138-128) to reduce the OWI item by \$17,000,000 (pp. 5934-5).

Rejected amendments by Rep. Jones, Ohio, 76-90, to strike out the Office of Inter-American Affairs' item (pp. 5921-2); by Rep. Taber, N.Y., 106-106 (majority vote required to carry) to reduce OWI by \$17,500,000 (pp. 5923-9); by Rep. Jones, Ohio, to prohibit use of OWI funds for salaries and expenses of employees of OWI in the Western Hemisphere other than the U.S. (p. 5929); and by Rep. Wigglestone, Mass., 100-113, to strike out the Office of Economic Stabilization item (p. 5934 after having agreed, 87-69, to this amendment in the Committee of the Whole House earlier in the day (pp. 5920-1).

Rep. Marcantonio's (N.Y.) amendment to provide for an FEPC was ruled out on a point of order by Rep. Rankin, Miss. (pp. 5933-4).

Rep. Taber, N.Y., criticized OWI expenditures and the "confusion" in the surplus property disposal program (p. 5901-3). Rep. Jones, Ohio, criticized the "duplication" of activities carried out in Latin American countries by the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the State Department and others (pp. 5905-10).

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I enter a motion to have the Senate reconsider the votes by which the committee amendments to the joint resolution were adopted, and I ask that the motion to reconsider lie on the table. I may not call up the motion to reconsider; but inasmuch as this is the last opportunity I shall have to file the motion, I do so now.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, at this time I yield the floor.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I also send to the desk an amendment to the pending measure, and I ask that it be printed and lie on the table. It is a revision of the amendment I formerly offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it is obvious that the Senate cannot conclude action on the joint resolution today. It is not desired to have a session tomorrow. But it is desirable, if possible, to obtain a unanimous-consent agreement for a limitation of debate beginning on Monday.

I wish to say in a preliminary way that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] gave notice a day or two ago that he would request recognition when the Senate reconvenes on Monday. He has agreed to postpone that until Tuesday.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that beginning with the session on Monday, no Senator shall speak more than once or longer than 20 minutes on the joint resolution or any motion or amendment relating thereto.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I ask the Senator whether it will be possible for me to be allowed not more than 5 minutes before the Senate adjourns or recesses this afternoon, so that I may make a few comments which I should like to place in the RECORD.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no objection to that. I am endeavoring to obtain a unanimous-consent agreement relative to the procedure on Monday and during the further consideration of the pending joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator restate the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that beginning with the session on Monday, at the beginning of that session and during the further consideration of the pending joint resolution, no Senator shall speak more than once or longer than 20 minutes on the joint resolution or on any motion or amendment thereto.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I understand the unanimous-consent agreement would mean that any Senator might speak for 40 minutes on both the joint resolution and the amendments.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; 40 minutes in all.

I will say that if for any reason action on the joint resolution is not completed on Monday, although I hope it will be, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] desires to make on Tuesday the address which he had intended to make on Monday. I would ask that the limitation not apply to him on Tuesday, when he delivers his speech, if the Senate has not completed action on the joint resolution by that time.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I concur in the unanimous-consent request of the majority leader, because, as he has said, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] did give notice of his desire to speak on Monday. That request was noticed by all, and I think it highly appropriate that he should have that opportunity to speak on Tuesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the unanimous-consent request propounded by the Senator from Kentucky. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR CHILDREN'S BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 212.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be read by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (H. J. Res. 212) making a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for the Children's Bureau Department of Labor, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, the joint resolution has passed the House and has come to the Senate. Its prompt passage is absolutely necessary, in order for it to be effective by the 10th of June, after it has been passed by the Senate and signed by the President. For that reason I am asking unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. The joint resolution is drawn up in the usual form. There are a number of States which will be unable to carry out the program for the Children's Bureau until the joint resolution is passed.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I understand the purpose of the joint resolution is to provide for emergency maternity and infant care.

Mr. MCKELLAR. That is correct. The appropriation would come under the Department of Labor, the Children's Bureau.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 212) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

APPROPRIATION FOR EMERGENCY FLOOD-CONTROL WORK

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 208.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be read by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A resolution (H. J. Res. 208) making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, the joint resolution provides an appropriation to carry out the provisions of a bill recently passed by the Senate. Prompt passage of the joint resolution is necessary.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I take it that the joint resolution implements, by means of the requested appropriation, the authority which Congress has already granted.

Mr. MCKELLAR. The Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. WHITE. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (H. J. Res. 208) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to make a very brief statement which I think should be placed in the RECORD before the Senate adjourns or recesses for the weekend. I say that because I think there is a great deal of misunderstanding and misrepresentation in the press in regard to the expenses of Members of the Senate. I think it is most unfortunate that such a serious blow was struck against the economic stabilization program of this Government as the one which was struck yesterday by the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and apparently condoned by the President of the United States in a press conference on yesterday.

I wish to make two points, Mr. President. I wish to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the action taken by the House of Representatives yesterday was in direct violation of the economic stabilization program of this Government, and violated the spirit, intent, and purpose of the Act of Congress of October 2, 1942.

I think a great blow has been struck against the anti-inflation program of the Government. I mean by that, Mr. President, that Members of the House on yesterday voted themselves a \$2,500 increase in salary. I have read every word of the debate which occurred in connection with the issue when it was before the House of Representatives, and there is nothing in it which can take away from the Members of the other House the stigma attendant upon their voting themselves a wage grab increase in the midst of the war, in direct violation of the economic stabilization policies binding upon the remainder of our population. By voting for the increase the Members of the House have, in my judgment, performed a great disservice to this country.

I was greatly pained to read in the press last night that the President—I hope unthinkingly—condoned the action of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not think it is fair to say that the President condoned the action of the House of Representatives. As I read the statement of the press, he had stated that he did not like what the House had done. He said he preferred the increase to have been in a more direct manner, and recommended an increase of more than \$2,500. I only recently took the same position on the floor of the Senate which the Senator from Oregon is taking with respect to the proposed \$2,500 increase. I have no regrets whatever for anything I said at the time, or the vote which I cast. But to say that the President condoned the increase is not fair, because the statement of the President was that he did not like the way by which the increase had been granted.

Mr. MORSE. I assure the Senator from Kentucky that what I want most to do is to be fair to the President because my good wishes are with him. Nevertheless, when he makes a statement which, in my judgment, is not in the economic interest of the country, and demonstrates that he is willing to violate our anti-inflation program, I think it is important that a voice be raised against his action. It is true that he made comments which be construed as a criticism of the indirection which the House used in voting themselves an increase in salaries, but he then went on to say that if the bill had provided for a salary of \$15,000 or \$25,000 he would have signed it. In other words he would have violated the orders binding upon himself and Congress, at least morally, to a greater amount than did the House.

I think a case can be made out for such an increase as the President suggests after the economic stabilization emergency has passed, but no case can be made out for it at the present time. I say that because one of the great domestic problems confronting the country is that of holding the line against inflation. I certainly hope the administration will change its approach to this problem from the one made by the President yesterday. United support in protecting our American dollar from inflation is vital to the welfare of every man, woman, and child in this country.

In closing my remarks, Mr. President, I wish to point out that as a result of the debates held in the House of Representatives, and in the newspaper reports, an impression has been created that Members of the Senate voted themselves an increase in salary in an amount at least equal to the amount which was grabbed by the Members of the other House yesterday. Such an impression is the result of statements to the effect that Members of the Senate have available to them expense drawing accounts for their personal use. It was stated in an article in the New York Times last Sunday, that as with regard to the Members of the Senate, if they do not spend all the money allotted to their offices for clerk hire they are allowed to pocket the difference at the end of the year. I think it is important that someone should make clear

to the American people that any money voted by the Senate for office expense in connection with the operation of the offices of Senators is money which must be spent in the performance of official Government business, and that every cent of it must be accounted for, and that it must go through the accounting services of the Government. If any Member of this Senate does not use the telephone allowance, to which I referred a few days ago, by actually making official Government calls, the money remains within the United States Treasury. I do not know of a single Senator that would object to the House duplicating the type of strictly Government business expense budget which is provided by the Senate. That money is spent in the actual transacting of Government business.

However, under the guise of an expense allowance the Members of the other House have placed \$2,500 in their pockets, and they do not have to account to anyone for it. It amounts to a wage increase, and it violates the wage structure of the Congress of the United States as it existed on September 15, 1942. Every employer and every worker in the country, up to this hour, has been bound by the wage structure which existed on September 15, 1942, in this way: If today he is doing the same work which he did on September 15, 1942, he may not receive more money for his work unless he has not been a beneficiary under the application of the Little Steel formula or one of the other wage criteria of the War Labor Board. I think it is a sad reflection upon the Congress of the United States that, when confronted with the great job of holding the line and protecting the value of the American dollar, it voted to violate our anti-inflation program. I think it equally unfortunate for the President of the United States, in a conference with the press, to give the impression that he would violate the stabilization program still further if the Congress should violate it by enacting a law which called for an increase in salary to the Members of Congress even greater than the \$2,500 increase which the Members of the House voted for themselves.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE—NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ADDRESS THE SENATE ON TUESDAY

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I was present when the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] explained the arrangements for speaking on Monday next. I wish to concur in the arrangement to limit debate in order to hurry the passage of the OPA bill.

I also express appreciation of the action taken in connection with my desire to address the Senate. I had intended to do so on Monday. I will do so on Tuesday. I appreciate the opportunity which has been afforded me to ask for the attention of Senators on Tuesday at the beginning of the session on that date, at which time I shall address the Senate on the subject of international relations, particularly as they bear upon the proceedings now taking place at San Francisco, in an attempt to encourage our

delegation there in aiding the progress of the work which is being undertaken.

BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT—NOTICE OF HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, on Tuesday next at 10:30 a. m. the Committee on Banking and Currency will hold hearings on the so-called Bretton Woods International Monetary Stabilization Act.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE TO SIGN JOINT RESOLUTIONS DURING RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President of the Senate be authorized during the recess which the Senate will take at the expiration of its session today to affix his signature to House Joint Resolutions 208 and 212, which the Senate has today passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Oscar B. Ryder, of Virginia, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the term expiring June 16, 1951 (reappointment).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc and that the President be immediately notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc, and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That concludes the calendar.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it is my purpose to move a recess until 11 o'clock on Monday, and I hope all Members of the Senate will note the hour.

As in legislative session, I move that the Senate now recess until 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday next.

[PUBLIC LAW 82—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 184—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 208]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation for emergency flood-control work and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$12,000 000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as an emergency fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of levees and other flood-control works which have been threatened or destroyed by the recent floods, or which may be threatened or destroyed by later floods, and for completion of work begun under the Acts entitled “An Act to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes”, approved, respectively, July 12, 1943, and May 29, 1944.

SEC. 2. Two million dollars of the balance of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 made in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, for 1943 flood restoration loans, is hereby reappropriated and made available until June 30, 1946, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to make loans and grants to farmers whose property has been or may be destroyed or damaged by floods in 1945 and to service loans made under such appropriation in connection with the 1943 and 1944 floods: *Provided*, That of such amount not to exceed \$300,000 shall be used for grants and not to exceed 10 per centum of the aggregate amounts actually loaned or granted shall be available for administrative expenses.

SEC. 3. For an additional amount, fiscal year 1946, for “Flood control, general”, including the objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1946, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$8,055,000 and such sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved June 12, 1945.

